
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 5

Library Equipment

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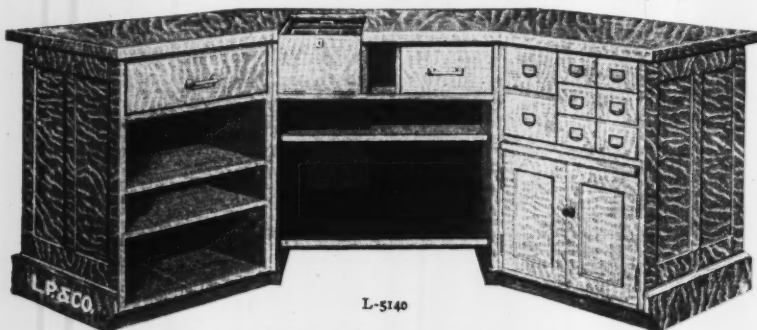
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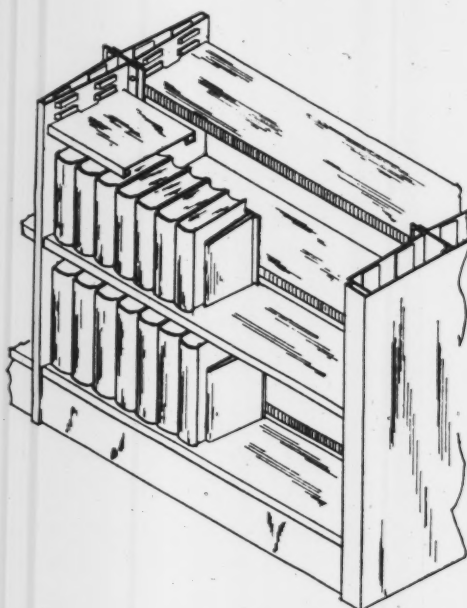
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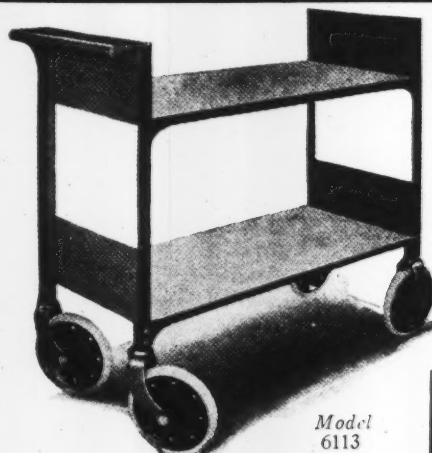
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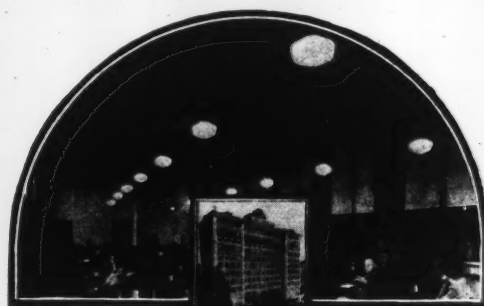
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Forthcoming Issues of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

✿ The March fifteenth issue, as previously announced, will include articles by Margaret Culkin Banning, W. G. Farndale, W. E. Henry, and Gilbert Doane. This promises to be a most interesting number for the articles deal especially with the all important subject of BOOKS.

✿ April first is to be devoted to articles on the different charging methods along with a defense of the old Newark method by Forrest Spaulding. With the several new methods of mechanical book charging in this machine age, it seems a subject worthy of consideration by THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

✿ Special issues scheduled for the near future are Small Libraries, the regular annual number devoted to Special Libraries, and a symposium of Librarians in the field of bookselling. This last article is to be written by Marion Cutter of the Children's Book Shop, New York City, supplemented by photographs of librarians who have gone into this field. Help us by sending in the names of any librarians in this field that you may know of.

B. E. W.



Snead Top-braced Bracket Stacks, with closed ends—Sarah Lawrence College Library, Bronxville, N. Y.

Myron Taylor Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Construction view of five tier Snead Type A Standard Stack. Note bookstack structural steel carrying roof and bracing walls.



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Library Lighting

By ANGUS SNEAD MACDONALD¹

President, Sned & Company, Jersey City, New Jersey

LIBRARIES DATE so far back in history that the provision of artificial light in them is a comparatively new problem, superimposed to a large extent on existing habits and construction. Naturally it has met obstacles and hampering traditions which have slowed up the attainment of the practical ideal. The earliest libraries were built for use in daylight hours only. Artificial light from torches, candles and oil lamps caused fire danger, created objectionable smoke and was both inconvenient and expensive. Consequently library architecture and planning was based on the fundamental necessity of providing natural light for every room throughout the entire interior. This necessity has passed with the development of modern electrical appliances but the effect is still with us. The first windowless library is yet to be built although such a structure is now not only a possibility but also offers strong inducements in economy of first cost and operation, effectiveness and charm. It therefore seems desirable, in this brief discussion, to give greater consideration to what conditions might be in libraries instead of to what they are. This attitude is particularly important in view of a recent library survey which developed the fact that in only 10 per cent was the lighting good, in 42 per cent fair and in 48 per cent it was quite inadequate.

The deficiency is more understandable when one remembers that artificial light has been developed merely as an adjunct to natural light in a type of building that was old in tradition before even the original Edison incandescent lamp was invented. It is naturally much harder for an established institution such as the library to keep up with new developments than for a new institution such as the "movie" to adopt them as fundamental features. But nevertheless, on the assumption that the library is to maintain a more and more important place in our social system—which is certainly desirable for the general welfare,—the library must not be outdistanced in comfort and interest by counter-attractions.

Now as a first step suppose we examine some of the shortcomings of existing lighting arrangements as found in libraries of every kind, with a view to suggesting means for improvement. One of the outstanding difficulties is general inadequacy. Remember that we are judging illumination, not by what might have been satisfactory when it was originally installed, but by the standards of today, when we have become used to light intensities so much higher than was possible with the once marvelous 16 candle-power carbon filament lamp that we now expect that many foot-candles directly on the pages as we read them. Another prevalent fault is the matter of glare; that is, an uncomfortable intensity of light striking the eye either from

¹ As told in interviews to Ernest H. Rowe.

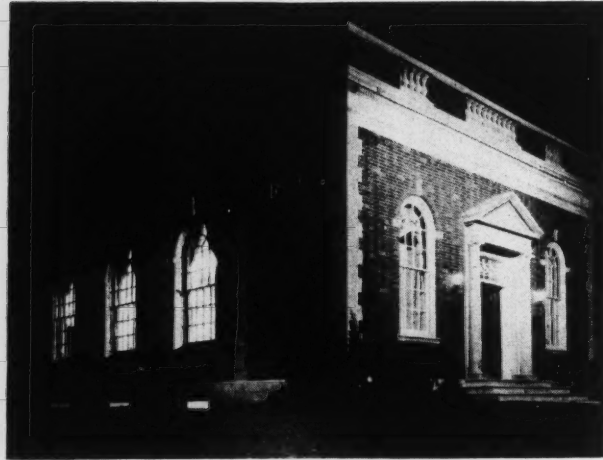
light sources or reflecting surfaces. This is quite possible and common along with poor general illumination—too little as a whole, too much in spots.

Too often, as a relic of the days of candles, the design of the lighting fixture itself has

Poorly developed lighting facilities in libraries are poor economy in respect both to the salaried staff and the reader service. There is no object in spending money to erect and operate a library building if the serious readers find they cannot work efficiently and the

recreational readers are drawn away by counter-attractions. Maximum service to readers is the measure of effective administration. Whether they are in the library for an hour of pleasure or for days of hard study, they will not be well served if they are not provided with the best possible conditions for enjoyment and work: quick unobtrusive service; quiet; comfortable furniture; pure, tempered air in gentle motion; and light which is not only entirely adequate for simple reading but which also, by its color quality and distribution, contributes to physical and psychological comfort.

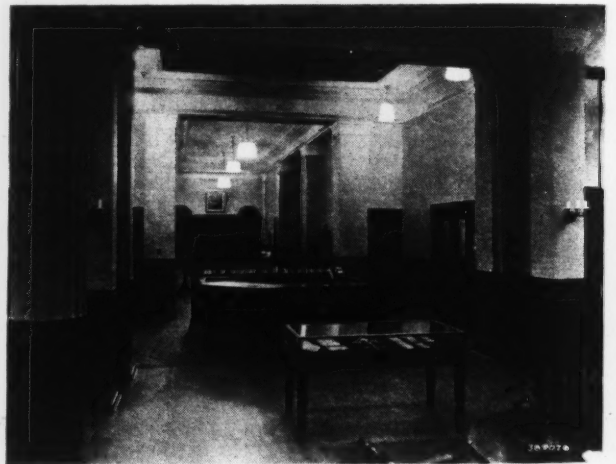
The library, although venerable, ought to be always in the van of progress, since education is its fundamental responsibility. It cer-



A floodlighted exterior. While this is a New England bank building, it is of a type similar to small libraries and illustrates the effect obtainable with a small installation

been given more weight and consideration than the effect of the light given off. Decorative emphasis may be given to the fixtures, both lighted and unlighted, but certainly not at the expense of the lighting result.

The fact that light can be and should be given an appropriate color quality, apart from simple volume or intensity, has not yet had much attention in library lighting practice. Neither has built-in lighting. This, to be sure, is one of the newest developments of the art, but it has great possibilities for architectural emphasis and practical utility. Another development which, while comparatively new, nevertheless has been in use long enough to prove its value, is the employment of light itself, white and colored, for decorative effect. Mural decorations are costly, perishable and impracticable to change readily. With a simple unit for lighting walls and ceiling it is possible to produce effects charming in form and color and readily altered for season or special occasion.



Satisfactory illumination of foyer and delivery room of a small library. Public Library, Kearny, N. J. A trace of the past lingers in the familiar and useless imitation candles

tainly must discard traditional practices which allow readers to drift away, if it is to fulfill its responsibility. The great body of its clientele, which includes everybody from early childhood to old age, is under pressure of entice-

ment by a multitude of commercialized activities, such as, for instance, the moving picture houses, which, with ample funds at their command, utilize every expedient for attraction including interesting and delightful

of dignity; so can libraries, if that is what stands in the way.

It is an architectural axiom that the first room one enters, after passing through the entrance of a building, should establish its atmosphere, whether it be a small hall or a more imposing lobby. Both owner and architect will agree that here a relatively larger proportion of expenditure is justified and a greater amount of attention may be paid to esthetic considerations and decorative effects. Second only to its architectural design,—and a very close second at that,—the lighting of this room is a controlling factor in producing the desired atmosphere. Its intensity, distribution and color can be worked out so as to produce in the visitor the distinct consciousness of beauty and adequacy. Here the lighting fixtures themselves may be conspicuous elements of the decorative scheme. Built-in fixtures and variable coloring are among the modern possibilities.

Economy can be served too.



Betty Loeb Library, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, New York City. A small interior where general illumination is adequate for all purposes and great beauty is achieved at small cost in the lighting installation

light effects. Of course the library should not and need not copy the theatre, but it is certainly in order for the library to utilize modern means in any legitimate way for the purpose of attracting and holding its clientele.

Experience in a few cases proves that the library approaches and exterior may be so illuminated as to attract visitors into the building whether it springs from the sidewalk or stands well back in a park. Every one by this time has seen the architectural beauties of building façades as brought out by flood-lighting and the thrilling effects produced by coloring the light. Must our beautiful library buildings stand forever as merely dark silhouettes after nightfall? In too many instances, steps and entrances are forbiddingly dark, when they ought to be invitingly well lighted.

Again, how shall the passerby know that an interesting exhibit or lecture is to be seen or heard within? Churches with their illuminated signs have broken down the inhibitions



Reading room, Panhellenic Building, New York City. An example of restrained modernism in decorations and lighting fixtures

Costly gilding and mural paintings may be displaced by plain, reflecting wall surfaces decorated with colored light patterns, which can be changed from time to time. No pigments can

duplicate the delicate, luminous beauty of "light flowers" and conventional designs. The fascinating possibilities of this new art medium are limitless. Provision for its employment should not be overlooked.

General illumination of 4 to 6 foot-candles is sufficient in the entrance hall which is separate from the reading room. Ten to 15 foot-candles are needed at the information or delivery desk, in exhibition cases, on a statue

foot-candles. This gives the necessary working light for the staff at their desks, on the reading tables and on the titles of books as they stand on the shelves. These same considerations apply, of course, to the smaller reading and seminar rooms of large libraries.

In the reading room it will be generally agreed that, above all, conditions of health and comfort, as indispensable factors in the readers' enjoyment or working efficiency, must



Reading room, University of Michigan Library. View showing effective general illumination by indirect lighting. Detail of reading table with lamp designed for maximum suitability to requirements will be seen on p. 207

or painting and perhaps on announcement boards or directional signs. These high lights can be supplied in a variety of ways: by desk lamps harmoniously designed, by luminous letters or frames, by distant spotlights and so on.

In the smaller library, where the delivery desk, book shelves and reading tables are all in one principal room, these different conditions call for entirely different treatment of the lighting. Economy, both in installation and maintenance, and eye comfort also, dictate general rather than localized illumination of an intensity in the neighborhood of 15

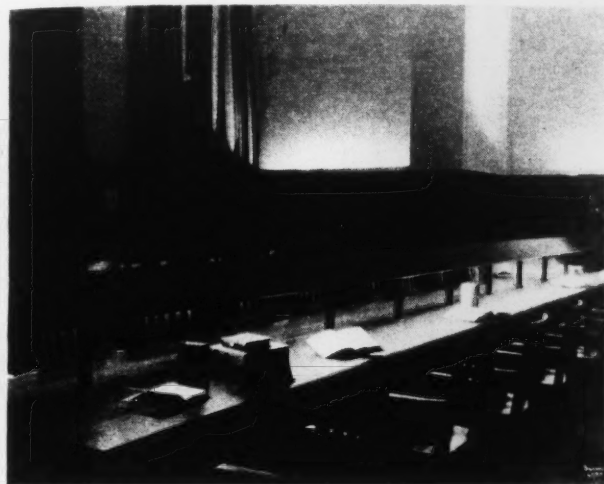
govern every detail of the installation and its operation. General illumination of moderate intensity is required for supervision, easy movement and pleasing appearance. Higher intensity is needed on the table surfaces which constitute almost the entire working area of the room. This means 10 to 15 foot-candles without direct or reflected glare or shadows, with 20 foot-candles available for exacting work, as with fine type and faded manuscripts. Nowhere is more expert light engineering required than here, with attention to details whose importance is often neglected. For example: a certain reading room is a gift

of architectural beauty with table lamps fitting into the scheme with perfect harmony. But an important practical detail was overlooked. The lower edge of the shade, 23½ inches above the table top, is too high to shield the readers' eyes from the direct glare of the light

above the floor, the less likely are they to be dusted and washed often enough to avoid considerable periods of sub-average illumination, a sheer waste of electric current.

Tests of this indirect illumination strikingly show the effect of dust, even on surfaces as unfavorable to its gathering as walls and ceilings. The reflected light, measured immediately after they were given their white finish, had diminished 72 per cent when measured again six months later. A cleaning schedule was formulated which resulted in only a 5 per cent reduction of illumination in two years.

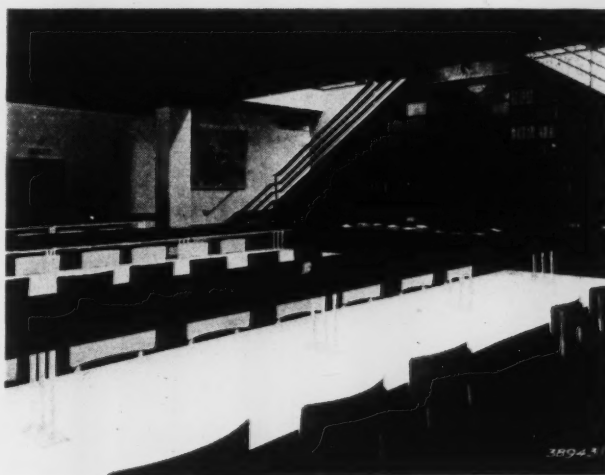
The outstanding feature of this installation, however, is the specially designed table-lamp. This throws upon the working surface well diffused, glareless light of 14 to 16 foot-candles intensity in the area where a book is usually held, tapering down to 6 foot-candles at the edge of the table. This amount of variation is unnoticed by the eye when the minimum and maximum are within a satisfactory



University of Michigan Table Lamps

bulbs. Sensitive readers pin a piece of paper to the shade for a screen. A small club room in the same library is beautifully finished with walls paneled in dark wood clear to the ceiling. This results in such great absorption of the light intended for general illumination that floor lamps were found necessary and the floor is littered with cords.

A lighting system which is highly satisfactory, after ten years of service, is that in the reading room of the University of Michigan Library at Ann Arbor. It illustrates the value of the scientific approach to the problem, its design having been evolved by five or six years of study and experiment. General illumination, as the illustration shows, is wholly indirect, supplied by 110 lamps of 100-watt rating, located at four-foot intervals on the tops of the book cases all around the room. The all-important item of easy cleaning of light units was wisely taken into consideration in thus placing them where they can be reached with a short ladder. The higher light units are



*Library, New School for Social Research, New York City
Reading table lamp designed after University of Michigan model
Note uniform illumination of reading surface; high intensity
without glare or shadows*

level of illumination. How this exact placement of the illumination is achieved is shown in the accompanying cross-section of the lamp. A not unimportant detail is that the trough, standing at eye level, acts as a screen so the

reader sees little that might distract his attention. Its design has been followed in lighting several reading rooms, one of them being that of the New School for Social Research in New York City. The accompanying view of that installation indicates the effect of modifications which produce a highly uniform distribution of light on the table's surface.

Every major department of the library presents its own distinctive lighting problem. In the stack room, for example, strictly utilitarian treatment is called for. Although uncomplicated by decorative considerations, the problem is by no means simple. It is unusual in that the working plane is vertical, and, the aisle being narrow, some of the book titles are but 15 inches from the light while others are nine feet away and near the floor. Below the 7 or 7½ foot ceiling there is no head-room to waste and the light unit must be

at a point so comparatively low that, unless shielded, it will shine directly into the eyes of persons in the aisle. These and other inherent conditions are so severe that much experimentation has been devoted to the production of a light unit which shall meet them. It should be unbreakable. The bulbs should be easily replaceable since, for the sake of efficient use of electricity, they have a life of only about 1000 hours. More importantly, it should be so designed that inevitable dust cannot collect where it will seriously reduce effective transmission of the light emitted by the lamp filament. It takes very little dust to do this. Main stack aisles and range aisles present

different lighting requirements. Range indicators must be well placed and lighted. To produce satisfactory uniform lighting, lamps must be spaced about 12 feet apart in main aisles and 6 feet in range aisles. In study carrels, rapidly becoming recognized as permanent conveniences to be provided in all stack rooms, the light source must be entirely under the control of the reader to suit his individual needs and comfort.

It is not unusual to find stack rooms lighted by bare bulbs, with their inevitable glare, or provided with solid reflectors which throw shadows on the top row of book titles. These and the other difficulties of stack lighting have been overcome to a highly satisfactory degree, appropriately enough, in the world's largest installation recently completed in the Sterling Memorial Library of Yale University. The illustration, from a photograph taken there by



A stackroom aisle, Sterling Memorial Library, Yale University. Photographed by the light of the stack aisle lighting units only. Every title distinctly visible

alone, reveals the satisfactorily uniform and adequate illumination of every volume. Top shelf titles are not in the dark, and no light shines directly into the eyes.

Library administrative offices differ in no essential particular from commercial offices. Lighting practice in this field has reached such a state of efficiency that it can well be followed. A high intensity of general illumination, 10 to 12 foot-candles, is required, with localized desk lighting up to 15 foot-candles. The tendency to do away with the latter by raising the general level of illumination is to be borne in mind, but it is not yet settled as the best practice.

In the staff work rooms, boiler and engine rooms, likewise, the lighting requirements possess no peculiarities which set them apart from industrial lighting in general. A vast amount of effective research has been applied to this class of lighting, which presents an infinite variety of problems affecting both work and worker. No longer is simple visibility the measure of satisfactory lighting. Location of light units, adaptation of light intensity and color, finish and color of shop interiors and machines, all are demonstrated to be of

importance in promoting speed and efficiency, in reducing accidents and spoilage and consequently in lowering operating costs. A point which must not be overlooked in the work rooms is the provision not only of wiring ample to take on larger loads as operations may become more and more mechanized, but of numerous outlets also. These are needed to permit convenient arrangement of equipment from time to time.

Having gone through the various departments of the library in some detail, there are some general observations which may well be made. The eye cannot gauge accurately the intensity of the lighting of any room or surface. Tests of several thousand people have brought out the fact that every other person has uncorrected faults of vision. We cannot shrug our shoulders and say so much the worse for the people who let their eyes go unattended. We must serve them as we find them; and the subnormal eyes of half our patrons need the help of good lighting more than normal eyes.

Color now is known to be an important constituent of light, adapting it closely to the purposes for which various rooms are designed. It need not necessarily be of such intensity as to be sensed as color. The charm of some flavors and perfumes is their subtlety, their elusive delicacy. Besides color, it is now possible to introduce into our electric light the invisible rays which impart to sunshine its healthful quality. These daylight and sun lamps are new and expensive, but it is expected they will soon be cheapened; and when they are, it need not surprise us if they supersede our present lamps as the tungsten fila-

ment has supplanted the old carbon filament. If that does occur, what a boon it will be to library workers and readers, confined indoors during most of the daylight hours! Indeed, much of the time in our larger cities where dust and smoke intercept a large percentage of the invisible sun rays, to say nothing of cloudy days, they will be better off inside the library than outdoors, for they will enjoy continuous sunshine.

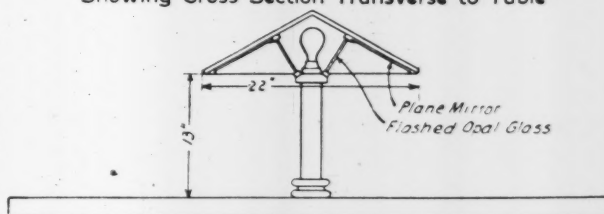
As the public, or at least as those who cater to the public, become increasingly "light-con-

scious" they will learn that readers do not readily sense reductions in light intensity to levels at which it causes fatigue. It will then become ordinary practice for librarians to measure the light frequently at important points with the instruments which already are avail-

able. This periodical testing will suggest cleaning schedules, necessary renewal of bulbs and the selection of fixtures, globes and shades which will not gather dirt too easily. Rough, colored or textured glass units must be considered carefully with this danger to their continuously effective service in mind.

Of prime importance also is the reflecting value of walls and ceilings. It usually astonishes the layman to witness a demonstration of this important element of a lighting scheme. The whole aspect of a room can be altered radically without touching the light sources, simply by changing the coloring of the walls or the ceiling or both. Not only the painter but the architect and the interior decorator have been accustomed to regard the walls and ceilings as simple surfaces to be finished in such a way as shall make them agreeable to look at. Beyond "brightening" a gloomy room with lighter treatment of these surfaces, their value as aids to illumination has had little appreciation. But we know better, now. Their treatment will be studied, first and foremost, for the lighting effects we need from them. Then their decoration must be such as will accomplish those effects with whatever artistry we can command, basing it on positive knowledge as it has been worked out by research. In the following table the figures indicate the percentage of incident

SPECIAL TABLE LAMP
DESIGNED FOR THE
GENERAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY of MICHIGAN
Showing Cross Section Transverse to Table



light from tungsten filament lamps reflected from surfaces finished in the colors named:

White (paper)	80%
Ivory white	80%
Caen stone (clean)	78%
Silver gray	75%
Cream	74%
Grays	19 to 72%
Buff	55 to 64%
Sage green	41 to 48%
French gray	32 to 40%
Tan	35%
Light oak	32%
Olive green	13 to 21%
Dark Oak	13%
Old rose	11%
Dark blue	3 to 9%
Mahogany	8%
Walnut	7%

Natural skylighting is no longer a necessity. All of its advantages, without the capriciousness of daylight, can be had by day and by night by the use of ceiling lights which require but three watts of current per square foot. This will produce, on the working plane, 20 foot-candles of illumination, equal to good daylight 15 to 20 feet from a window. Daylight color can be introduced by raising the wattage to four per square foot. The maintenance cost of this installation would be very low. At the rate of three cents per kilowatt hour for current, it figures out thus for a ceiling light 20 by 25 feet, which would be the equivalent of a large skylight:

20 x 25 ft. = 500 sq.ft.
 4 watts per sq.ft. = 2000 watts, or 2 k.w.
 2 k.w. @ 3c. = 6 cents per hour
 6c. per hour, 10 daylight hours=60 cents
 per day
 60c. per day, 360 days=\$216.00 per year
 \$216 = interest at 6% on \$3600.00

This is a small investment for such large gains in satisfactory working conditions. It is less than the probable cost of a well made and beautified skylight and its light shaft.

If these comments suggest any one conclusion, it is the desirability of examining critically the lighting of our libraries as it exists today. It is safe to say that in a very large proportion of them, simple photometric tests, which can be had usually without cost, by applying to the local lighting company, will disclose amazingly low levels of illumination at many important points. It is comforting to know that, in competent hands, great improvement often can be achieved by inexpensive alterations and that bills for current need not necessarily be increased.

In connection with new building projects, it must be realized that the lighting system today has become a structural consideration quite as much as more tangible features, plumbing, for example,—and it must be taken into account from the very first in planning the structure. Disappointments and make-shifts have arisen from the necessary practice of drawing two sets of plans, architectural and mechanical. Both sets should be studied together by the librarian to achieve harmonious results. And it cannot be repeated too often: wiring much heavier than is now customary must be installed to provide for demands which are certain to be far greater than we have yet seen. Lighting engineering is so young an art that development is certain to bring about considerable changes in practice, in sources and in units. Our installations must be elastic enough to permit taking advantage of improvements and economies.

An incidental result of the half-century's development of electric lighting thus far is quite as impressive as its direct improvement of artificial illumination. That incidental result is its effect on the structural design and plan of library buildings. This will be nothing less than revolutionary, although it has not yet begun to exert its full force in emancipating designers from the traditions of the past.

The reason underlying the change is that cubage and orientation no longer are controlled by the necessity of admitting daylight to the highest attainable maximum of interior space. This necessity created the light well extending down through the center of the structure. This wastes a large amount of costly building construction and necessitates a comparatively inconvenient plan. Now we can eliminate the light well, gain in usable cubage and therefore obtain the same total floor space with all three dimensions of the building correspondingly reduced, saving ground space and cost.

Especially welcome to architects is the effect of this change as regards the bookstack. It being unnecessary now to consider this feature with relation to a supply of natural light, its design and location can be governed solely by the best disposition of its bulk within the structure. It must be clear that the planning of the lighting installation should be in competent hands from the moment the first sketches of a new building are made. Otherwise radical changes in the entire conception of the structure's basic dimensions and outlines may be dictated by consideration of economy and service made possible by our newly acquired control of this fundamental element—light.

Ingenious Equipment Features

By CHARLES H. GEORGE

Librarian, Elizabeth Public Library, New Jersey

MANY VISITORS to the Elizabeth Public Library during the last year have commented on features and methods observed in use which they felt might be of interest to others and a brief

account of its work and facilities has been requested for THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Some of both are creatures of necessity and others are just an effort to improve on old methods and equipment. One thing we needed was a portable carding (or properly, re-carding) desk. We still use the Newark system and probably shall continue to do so for some time or until something comes along that appeals to us as being better. The accompanying illustration of this desk is self explanatory. The desk is topped by a bronze grill

which permits many books to be stored while carding is in process. Ordinarily this desk is located at the open end of the "horseshoe" charging desk. When need arises, however, it may be moved anywhere since it is mounted on large casters. The advantages that we find in this unit are that it protects workers from interruption by patrons, and its easy adjustment to new positions. Sometimes only a few inches of space is very helpful when the enclosure is congested with assistants dur-

ing the rush periods of the day or night.

The separate outside entrance to our Junior Department happens to make possible an ideal checking desk which is located in the heated inner vestibule. The accompanying view is

from the two-way doorway entrance. Patrons enter and pass along the checking desk depositing books, bags, skates, and so on, entering the library room at the doorway at the back of the picture, whence, guided by brass rails, they find themselves immediately at the charging desk. The front of the desk, the horseshoe type, faces into the room and is on the side of about one-third of its length. The room is 35 x 84 feet and is connected with the adult department at the rear of the main circulating desk. Teachers and the general



Space for checking books, skates, etc., in the vestibule at the Elizabeth Public Library, New Jersey

public are permitted to pass from one department to the other but everyone is required to show books on leaving at either entrance, both of which are arranged with close approach guide rail.

At our Liberty Square Branch we have two features that have proved satisfactory. In 1912 when this branch was built the junior room occupied only half of the ground floor. This room 74 x 44 feet was divided by accordion folding doors. These doors, now folded

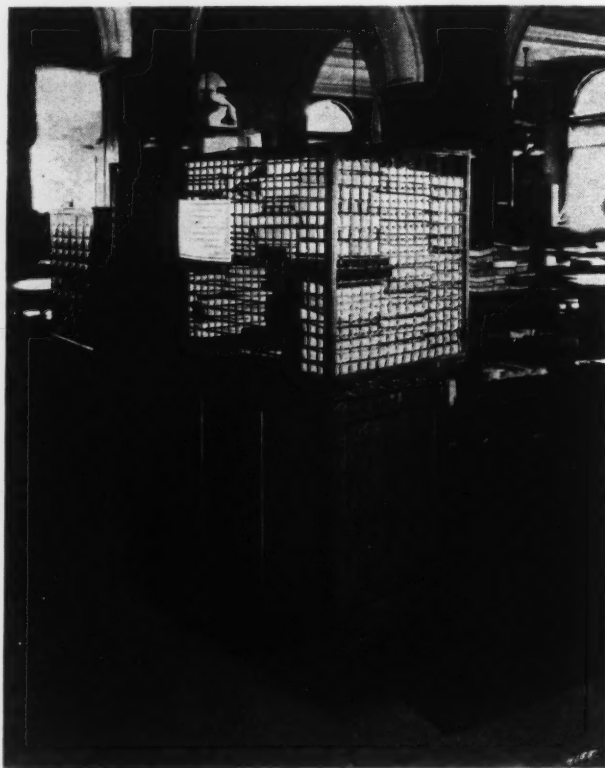
back, still permit any necessary division of the room for special need. The building is on sloping ground and the junior room was built with the floor about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet below ground level at one end. The sills of the windows are about five feet from the floor. Ordinarily this would produce the effect of a basement. This was obviated, however, by cutting an opening about 9×12 feet in the floor of the main room above directly through the ceiling of the junior room, thus by the medium of a large open light and air space creating the sense and effect of a wide balcony to the lower room. At one end of the opening a large mirror was installed at such an angle that, together with the direct view possible from above, the reflected view made possible a complete view of the entire lower room. The entrance to this room was had through a trench-like passageway about 20 feet long, graded from the sidewalk to about two and a half feet lower, the floor level of the junior room. This always gave the feeling of a basement room and so about

nine years ago we transferred the entrance to the opposite end of the room on the lower part of the *slope* and thus secured an entrance reached by *ascending* seven steps. This entrance at the corner of the room offered difficulties for service and visual control. This was corrected by erecting a partition 8 feet high, the upper 4 feet of glass and the lower half a series of shelves on the desk side. This partition serves as protection from drafts when the doors are opened, and directs the patrons "in" and "out." The top of the shelving is finished as a ledge which is a great aid for

book displays. The young patrons enter and leave the library exactly as they do at the main building where we had installed the same arrangement in our junior department before we built the addition in 1929. These plans were introduced after several experiments which did not prove satisfactory and were no part of the original building.

We have put into use a school delivery service which is effective, efficient, and economical. Our mounted print department was not yielding the service it should, owing to the

difficulty of teachers being unable to transport the pictures from the library to their classrooms. Many teachers at distant schools were deprived of the valuable visual aids so necessary in present teaching methods. Others of them tried to start collections of their own which naturally were not only a duplication of effort but were bound to be so limited in scope that real benefit from them was impossible. The plan in use in Elizabeth is as follows: Regular requisition forms are provided to the school librarians



Portable Carding Desk at Elizabeth

who in turn distribute them to the teachers. Books wanted for classroom work are mentioned by author and title. Pictures usually are requested by subject and the number wanted indicated. The teachers frequently visit the collection to become acquainted with new material. There are over 120,000 mounted prints, 138 industrial exhibit charts made by the department and nearly 700 stereographs. Last year 47,000 items were loaned from this department.

The problem of the too frequent replacement purchase of our large dictionaries led to

an economic device. We put each dictionary in a convenient location on a proper sized slanting or desk shelf to be used standing up. The dictionaries are fastened to the shelf by picture wire. Two holes are bored through the shelf, one at top and one at bottom, close to the dictionary at its center section. The wire lies in the middle section and the ends are passed through these holes and fastened at the back. The book is held firmly in position and free use of the entire book is had with the least possible wear. We find that this plan adds about three or four years service to these books.

The increased use of reading and reference rooms in the evenings by school students gradually interfered with the adult use of

these rooms. Many plans were discussed to remedy the trouble and relieve the congestion, among them the common one of simply excluding the students. Another one was to confine student use to afternoons. This did not seem satisfactory because so many of them work after school hours. It was finally decided to equip the lecture room with tables, chairs, attendant's desk and sufficient book-cases to hold a modest collection of most commonly used reference books and send to this room in the evenings all school students who really wish to study. No school students are allowed in the main reading and reference rooms after 7:00 P. M. The plan is working out as it was hoped it would and the congestion in the reading and reference rooms is less.

Book Trucks

By CARL CANNON

Chief, Acquisition Division, New York Public Library

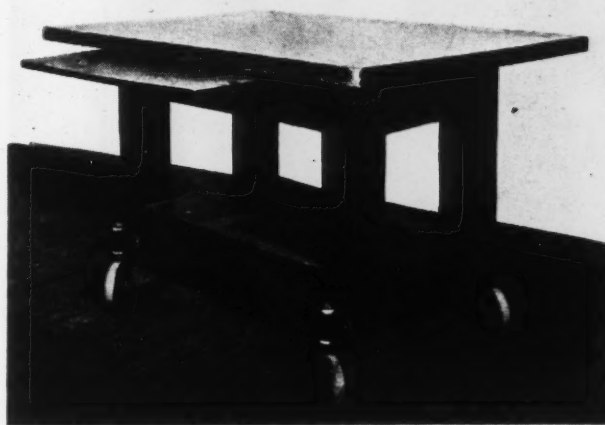
BECAUSE of the quantity of work performed, as well as the specialized needs of different departments, the New York Public Library has been compelled to manufacture certain types of indoor trucks for which it could find no satisfactory substitute in the market.

Trucks for ordinary purposes are purchased from the usual sources, but the five following types were designed to facilitate specialized kinds of work, and, on the whole, have proved satisfactory.

The "table truck" came into existence to meet the needs of the Book Order Office, which handles books in quantity. As the name indicates, it serves the purpose of both table and truck. The chief value is that the books do not have to be handled twice, as they do ordinarily in being moved from a

work table to a truck. The "table truck" is so substantially constructed that the entire top shelf can be piled with rows of books to a height of two feet, and when the entire shelf is covered, can be pushed forward to the cat-

aloging department. Books for which the bills have not arrived, or about which there is some question, can be held on the shelves of the office, or piled on a "table truck" at one side of the room. By means of these trucks the books can be kept moving with a minimum expenditure of effort. The sliding shelf can be used, if desired, for bill or paper work. One of the most interesting



The Table Truck, 30" High and Equipped With 5" Rubber-Tired Colson Wheels on 6" Castors, Serves the Purpose of Both Table and Truck

features of this truck are the five-inch rubber tired Colson wheels on six swivel castors, which permit the table to be swirled around in any direction in a space equal to its own length.

The specifications are: 30" high; oak top 32" x 48" x 1½" with a 6" overhand and a 28" x 28" sliding shelf of 1" oak. The solid-looking legs are 4" x 4" with a 6" apron for the top and a 4" apron at the bottom of a 20" x 36" bottom shelf.



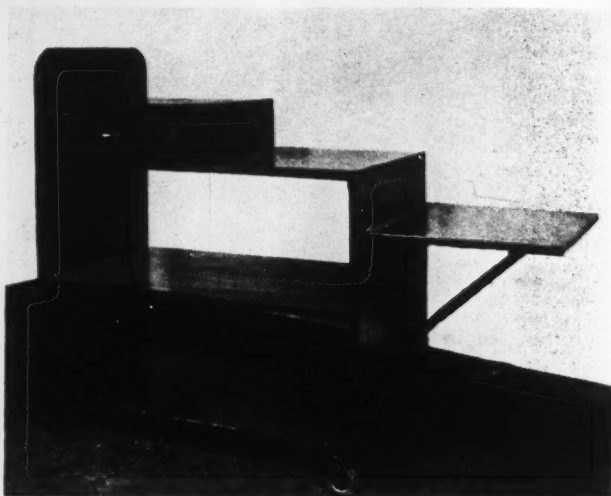
The Inventory Truck Supplies Desk Space and Top Clear for Operator to Work

There are eleven of these trucks in the Book Order Office.

Another interesting specimen is the "exhibition truck," which was designed by Herman O. Parkinson from a sketch made by Charles F. McCombs, Superintendent of the Main Reading Room. It was planned to provide a convenient work table for use at exhibition cases in setting up exhibits. The value of such a work table, of course, is that it can be moved from case to case as the preparation of the exhibition progresses. The drop leaf stands 24½" from the floor, or about the height of an ordinary typewriter table, and is designed to hold a portable typewriter. This because it frequently is more convenient to type descriptive and explanatory labels directly on the label cards while working at the case than to write them

out in long hand, explain to a typist the spacing and centering of the letters, or to revise the finished labels. The top shelf of the truck is standard desk height, and provides a convenient place for the book or print being described, or for copy at the left of the person typing. The middle shelf of the truck provides a place for bibliographies, catalogs, a dictionary, and other works of reference most frequently consulted in preparing descriptive labels. The bottom shelf may be used for the storage of material not yet handled, and the material discarded after the final selection has been made.

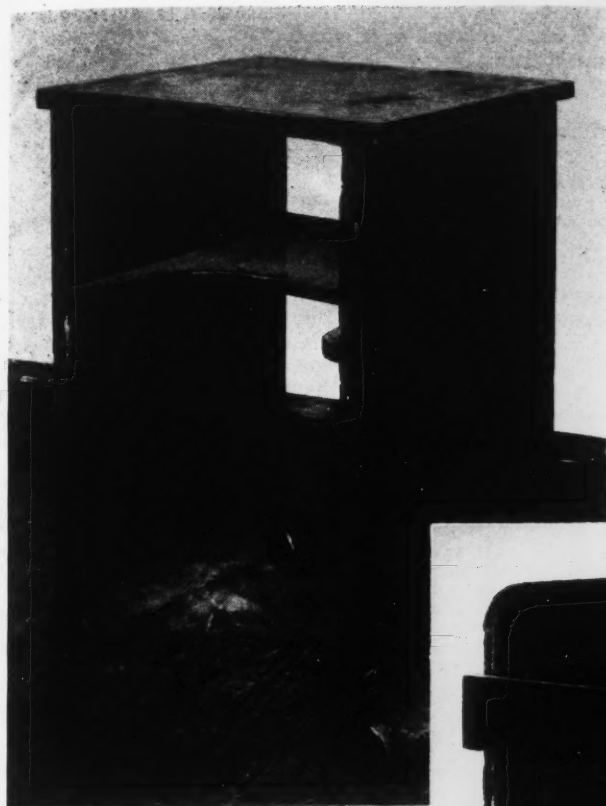
The drawer is divided into compartments of various sizes to hold the numerous small tools and supplies, labels, thumb tacks, strips of celluloid or cellophane, tape, scissors, ruler, etc., which are constantly used when setting up an exhibit, and constantly mislaid if a special place is not provided for them. The drawer is furnished with a lock. It is within easy reach of the person sitting at the typewriter, and the supporting bracket for the drop leaf is so placed that it



The Exhibition Truck with Drawer for Labels, Tacks, etc., Shelf for Portable Typewriter, and Space for Exhibit Material

does not interfere with the writer's knees.

The specifications are: Top 20" x 35" x 1". Shelf 20" x 34" x 1". Bottom 20" x 34" x 1". Drawer



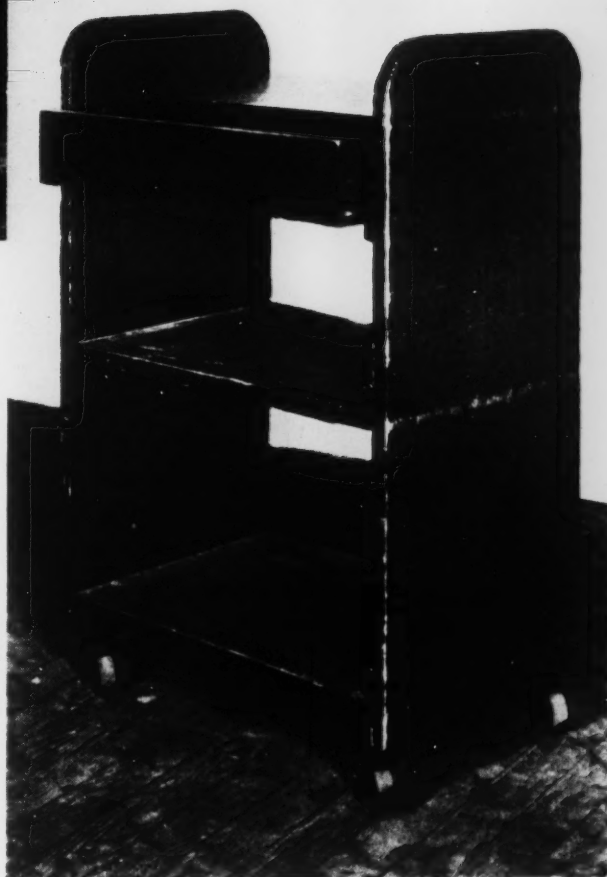
The Desk Truck Fills the Functions of Both Truck and Table

20" x 15½" x 4" enclosed in 1" wood securely fastened on top. The drawer has 9 compartments. The front rail has an 18" x 18" shelf hinged to a 2" strip. The shelf is supported by triangular hinged brackets 24½" from the floor. The back rail extends 6 inches above the drawer top. The front castors are rigid 4" high with 3" wheels. The back castors are 3" high with 2" wheel to swivel mounted on 1" x 3" cross strip.

The "inventory truck" arose from special need in the stock, where an inventory is being taken throughout the year. It is used in checking books on the shelves against cards in the shelf list. Like the exhibition truck, the inventory is really a movable desk, permitting work to be done on the shelves instead of moving the books when records are adjusted. In the New York Public Library the back of each shelf list card is stamped with the date each time an inventory is

taken. The requirements of such a working desk are a desk space at the usual height with the operator seated at one end. This is accomplished by projecting the top clear of the remainder of the truck. Also the truck must rest firmly on all wheels to avoid moving. The recess in the working desk at the left is designed to carry a card tray taken from the shelf list cabinet, and is so arranged that the top of the cards is level with the shelves of the desk. Furthermore the truck must be accessible to the shelves, and consequently must be narrow enough to move freely in all aisles.

Below: The Periodical Truck's Chief Value is the Shelf Space for Unbound Periodicals



A still further requirement is that a place must be provided for the storage of books which may have to be removed from the shelves for some reason. Shelves meet this purpose. The high back makes a convenient hand hold for manipulating the truck, and acts as a safety stop for books on the top shelf.

Specifications are: Top $30'' \times 20'' \times 1''$ with a height of $30''$ from the floor. The recess measures $28\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$. The center shelf is $23'' \times 20'' \times 1''$. Bottom shelf $23'' \times 20'' \times 2''$ braced with $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 20'' \times 2''$ bottom cross ties at ends. The front of the truck is equipped with two $5''$ Colson wheels on $6''$ swivel castors. The front rail terminates under the top. The back rail extends $7\frac{1}{4}''$ above the top. The overhang provides the desk and allows the worker room for her knees. All shelves are set in and bolted to the rails, as well as secured with "at angles and T-iron countersunk and screwed in on sides.

The "desk truck" has proved especially useful in making additions to the union shelf list in the cataloging office of the Circulation Department. The shelf list drawer rests on the table, and at its side are placed the cards to be inserted, as well as writing materials. Like the truck above described the desk truck fulfills function of both truck and table, and when the next row of drawers is to be consulted, the table cards and writing materials all move forward without further handling. In the crowded quarters which prevail in the New York Public Library it is never in the

way, because it can be shifted easily from one position to another.

The specifications are: Oak top $18'' \times 20\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$ standing $30\frac{1}{4}''$ from the floor. The sides dovetailed into top $18'' \times 25\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$. The shelf is cut out in front to make room for the worker's knees, and measures $18'' \times 17\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1''$. The back of the truck is equipped by two $3''$ rubber tired wheels in $3\frac{1}{2}''$ rigid castors.

The "periodical truck" is used both in the Acquisition Division and in the Periodical Division for handling periodicals. Its chief value is that it provides considerable shelf space for unbound periodicals. Crowded quarters make it impossible to use an ordinary sized truck. This truck may also be used as a desk truck for checking newly received periodicals at the record files, and for that reason is equipped with a drawer to hold rubber stamps, pencils, paper knives, etc. Its Lilliputian dimensions endear it to librarians working shoulder to shoulder in over-crowded quarters.

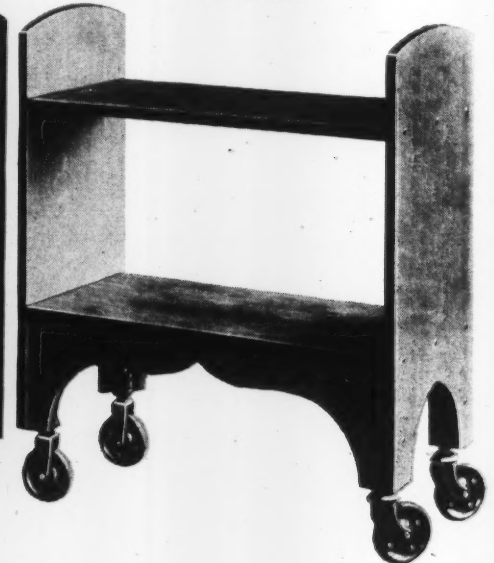
The dimensions are: Top $13\frac{3}{4}'' \times 20'' \times 1''$ standing $31''$ from the floor. The bottom is $13\frac{3}{4}'' \times 20'' \times 1''$ with $2'' \times 1''$ cross strips under each end to mount four $3''$ swivel castors with $2''$ wheels. The drawer is $4''$ deep, and rests on strips screwed to the end rails. The center shelf measures $13\frac{3}{4}'' \times 20'' \times 1''$ and is $18''$ from the floor. The rails extend $3\frac{1}{2}''$ over the top.

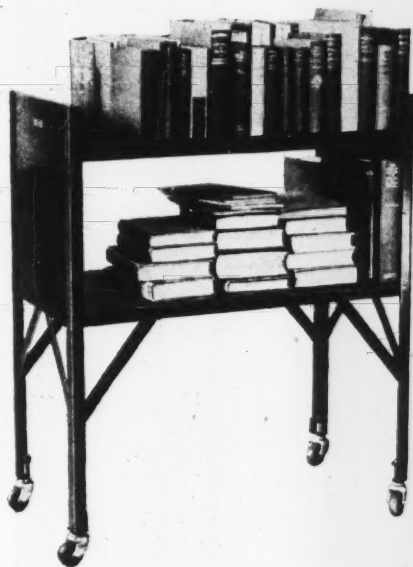
Considerable credit is due Mr. John H. Fedeler, building superintendent, for the ingenuity and utility of these trucks.

Below—Remington Rand Large Book Truck: Height $42\frac{3}{4}''$ in., length $39\frac{1}{4}''$ in., width $14\frac{1}{4}''$ in. Quarter sawed oak. Ends and base reinforced by heavy dovetails. 5 in. noiseless ball bearing rubwood wheels. Wheels at one end swivel bearing.



Below—Gaylord Small Book Truck: White quarter sawed oak. Shelves let into uprights and bolted. Height 35 in., length 30 in., width $13\frac{1}{4}''$ in. Between shelves, 14 in. Lower shelf $13\frac{1}{2}''$ in. from floor. Colson ball bearing 4 inch rubber tired castors.





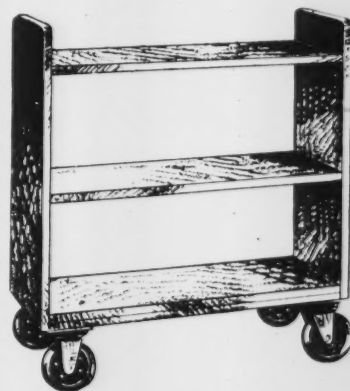
Above—Hunting Book Truck: All-steel, welded joints, strongly braced. Easily guided through narrow aisles. A handy work table or a convenient display stand.



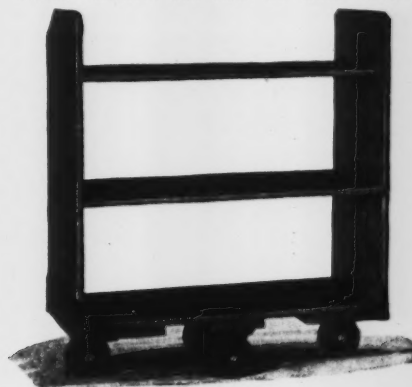
Above—Remington Rand Book Truck: Height 43 in., length 30 in., width 14 1/8 in. Quarter sawed oak. Ends and base reinforced by heavy dovetails. 5 in. noiseless ball bearing rubberwood wheels. Wheels at one end swivel bearing.

Below—Gaylord Large Book Truck: White quarter sawed oak. Shelves let into uprights and bolted. Height 42 in., length 40 in., width 16 in. Between shelves 12 1/4 in. With or without center partition. Colson ball bearing rubber tired 5 inch castors—2 fixed and 2 swivel, or diamond mounting.

Right—Globe Wernicke three-shelf book truck, open on both sides. Unit is housed on 5 in. diameter rubber-tired ball bearing castors. Heavy, rigid construction. Dimensions—2 ft. 6 in. wide; 1 ft. 2 1/4 in. deep; 2 ft. 11 in. high; 12 1/2 in. between shelves.

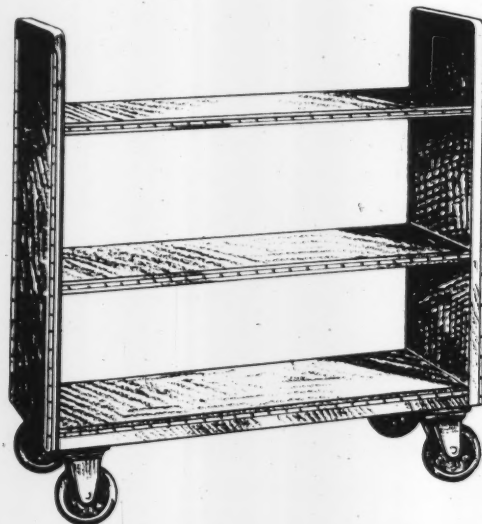


Below—Colson Truck: Constructed of solid hard wood, dark oak finish. Reinforced with metal tie rods and steel gussets. Ball bearing, rubber tired wheels. Balances and turns on center wheels.





Above—Colson Book Truck: All steel construction, sage green finish. Equipped with two rigid forks and two ball bearing swivel castors with 8-inch ball bearing, rubber tired wheels.



Above—Globe Wernicke Book Truck: Three shelves, open on both sides. All edges leather bound. Entire unit rolls on 5 in. diameter rubber-tired ball bearing castors. Dimensions—3 ft. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide, 1 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep, 3 ft. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. between shelves.



Above—Remington Rand Book Truck: Height 35 in., length 23 in., width 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Steel olive green finish, 3 in. swivel ball bearing noiseless rubberwood wheels. Smooth round corner uprights. Truck moves lengthwise or sidewise or turns on its own axis.

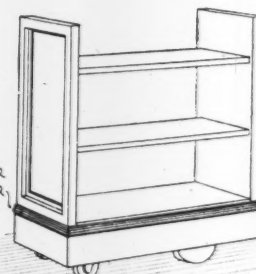
Right—
Demco
Book
Truck



Below—Art Metal Book Truck



LIBRARY BUS
SLOPE SHELVES



LIBRARY BUS

Street Level Publicity

By GILBERT O. WARD

Technical Librarian, Cleveland Public Library

WINDOW OR STREET case advertising is valuable to the public library, because it enables the library to advertise its books and service to the passer-by. It reinforces other publicity and reaches some

persons whom other publicity may have missed. Results will naturally be greater if the library is on a thoroughfare than if it is on a side street.

In planning a window or in purchasing or



An Excellent Exhibition Window, Carpenter Branch, St. Louis Public Library.

adapting a commercial display case, there are some principles of general application to be kept in mind. The level of the floor of case or window should be about forty inches above the sidewalk level. A lower level causes observers to stoop uncomfortably. A commercial case which is too low can be mounted on a pedestal to bring its floor to the proper height, or, if too tall for such treatment, can be built up inside; but the latter course is undesirable if it can be avoided. The top of the glass, exclusive of a possible transparent strip for a sign, should not exceed seventy-eight inches above the sidewalk.

A convenient depth for either case or window is from twelve to twenty-four inches, depending on circumstances. Deeper than this is undesirable. Concealed lighting at the top of the glass will illuminate the case and a transparent sign. Side lighting may be also desirable, especially in a shallow case where shelves interfere with overhead illumination.

In planning exhibits, the librarian will find it helpful to make a tentative calendar for several weeks or months ahead, allowing not more than two weeks (or perhaps one) to a display. This program can be varied as occasion arises, but having a program averts impromptu exhibits, which may or may not be successful, and also stale exhibits which become staler while the librarian is trying to think up something new to put in the window (or case).

Because of the varied character of the pedestrian stream, the subjects selected for display should usually be of a popular and general character, or at least possess some feature which can be given a popular twist. The timely subject should be frequently represented. The library not only renders a service

by the timely display, but exhibits itself as an institution which is responsive to current interests. On the other hand, too exclusive a devotion to the timely, that is to say the often ephemeral subject, means that much valuable and appealing material such as books on trades, and other everyday interests, will be neglected—material which people would be glad to have called to their attention.

To make exhibits attractive requires thought and artistic sense.

Order, neatness and freedom from dust go without saying. Balance is important. There should be a central point of interest—a poster, a book opened at a striking picture, a model, an object of art, or what not—something which expresses and emphasizes the subject of the display. This applies especially to the case or small window. Variety is desirable; it can be obtained by showing some books open and others closed; advantage can also be taken of books with decorative covers. Pictures and color are important. The former can be shown by open books; the latter by books in bright bindings, colored illustrations, gay

book jackets, and the poster.

The lettering of posters and labels should be clear and pleasing, but not elaborate. Some furniture should be provided in the form of book rests, label holders, and boxes of various sizes and shapes which can be built into steps or pyramids. Boxes may be stained and painted, or covered with some suitable fabric such as crash or monks' cloth.

All in all, the same principles of good advertising and good exhibiting apply to street level displays as to displays in other surroundings, and will produce worth while results if consistently and intelligently applied.



Free Standing Public Library Bulletin Board, Outside Display Case, at Indianapolis, Ind.

Beauty is not caused,
It is.
Chase it and it ceases.
Chase it not and it abides.
Overtake the creases
In the meadow when
The Wind
Runs his fingers thro' it?
Deity will see to it
That you never do it.

—EMILY DICKINSON.

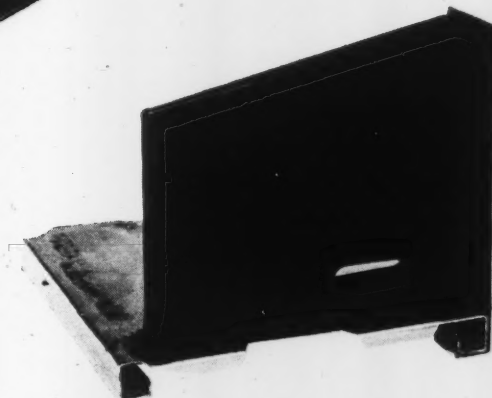
Book Supports



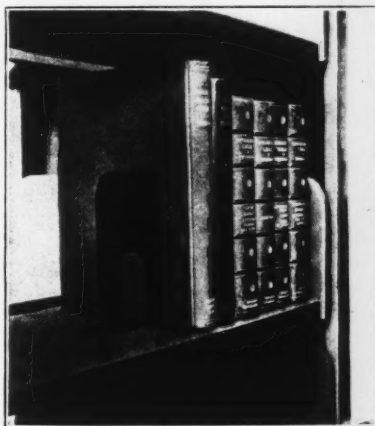
Gaylord Book Support—rolled top edge, 5 in. high. Made of heavy steel, black or green enamel finish.



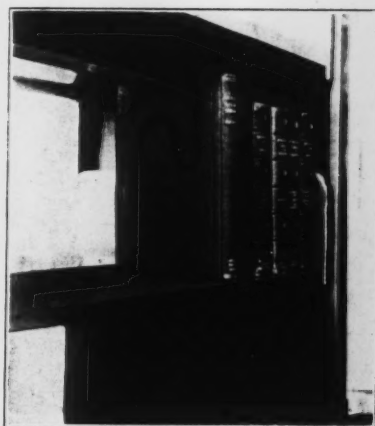
Gaylord Book Support — straight top edge, 5 in. high. Made of heavy steel, black or green enamel finish.



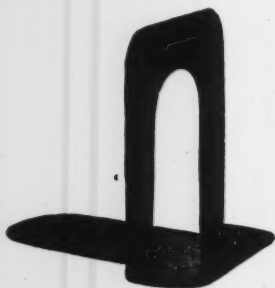
The Hine Book Support is distinctive, being designed in the shape of an inverted "V." It engages a shelf at the rear edge, thereby preventing the toppling over when large books rest against it. Made for both wood and steel shelves. Distributed by Equipment and Supply Co.



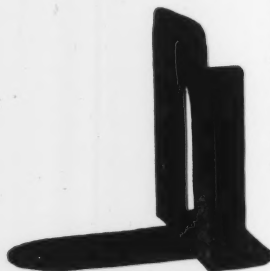
Snead Book Support for solid plate shelf. The support is held in position by the weight of the end books which rest on a flat tongue extending horizontally along the shelf. The flanged vertical edges prevent books "straddling" the support, thus damaging their leaves. Sturdily constructed from No. 16 gauge sheet steel finished in hard, durable black rubber japan. Heights 6 in. and 10 in.



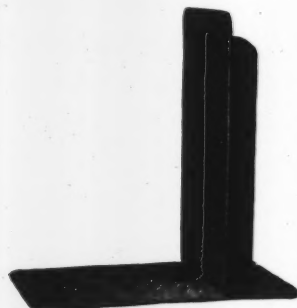
Snead Wire Book Support. This support fabricated of heavy spring wire, engages the side flanges of the shelf above, and extends downward, supporting the books below. For use with solid plate shelves only.



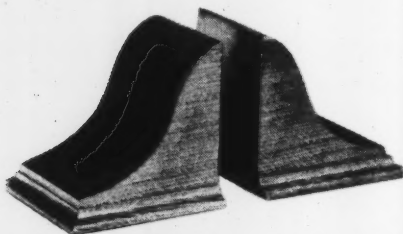
Remington Rand Book Support. Size: Upright $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide; base $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Heavy gauge cold rolled steel. Olive green baked enamel finish. Rounded edges will not mar books or shelves.



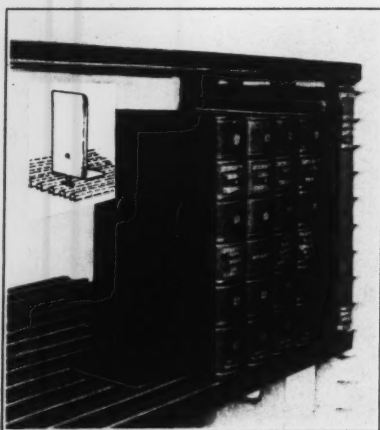
Remington Rand Non-losable Book Support. Size: Upright $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide. Flange $\frac{1}{4}$ in. Base $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Heavy gauge cold rolled steel. Olive green baked enamel finish. Flange eliminates the danger of "spearing" books and is always visible.



Remington Rand Book Support. Size: Upright 9 in. high, 6 in. wide; base $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.; flange $\frac{7}{8}$ in. Has the extra height and weight necessary to hold up heavy books. Heavy gauge cold rolled steel. Olive green baked enamel finish.



Gaylord Wooden Book Ends— $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. high. Made of oak in light or dark finish and of birch in mahogany finish. They harmonize with library furniture—useful and attractive.



Snead Book Support for open bar shelf. Constructed of No. 16 gauge sheet steel and finished in baked black rubber japan. A downward projecting—shaped key fits between the shelf bars, forming a lock when books press against the top of the support. The support is easily adjusted with one hand when grasped at the base. Heights 6 in. and 10 in.



Gaylord Oversize, $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. high, 6 in. wide. Made of heavy steel, black or green enamel finish.

Librarian Authors

DOROTHY HEIDERSTADT was born on a farm in Nebraska, but when she was four years old her parents moved to Missouri where she has lived ever since. She attended school in Independence, Missouri, college in Kansas City, and since her graduation from college, and until this year when she returned to school, she was doing library work with children in the Kansas City Public Library. Miss Heiderstadt thinks children's work, next to writing, is the most fascinating work in the world and says: "I like to talk with children. I like to watch their eyes get big when I tell them a story. I like to hear what they have to say about things. And as for the books they read, I like to read them too and get as much pleasure out of *Robin Hood* and *Prester John* now as I did when I first read them. I get the same delight from Pooh's poetry that I get from Samuel Hoffenstein's, and I think the solemn theories set forth by the animals in *The Wind in the Willows* are quite as impressive as those Wilhelm Meister sets forth about this and that."

In her library work with children Miss Heiderstadt was constantly besieged with inquiries for books about aeroplanes from everybody between the ages of five and eighteen. She found it easy to locate something for older children, but when it came to the younger children who could not read very well, the stock of aeroplane books was soon exhausted. So she began to inquire "What sort of an aeroplane book would you like, a book about how they are made or just a story?" and the answer came invariably, "Just a story." So Miss Heiderstadt wrote the story *Jimmy Flies*, published in September, 1930 by Frederick Stokes Company. "I suppose," says Miss Heiderstadt, "there is never afterward, to any writer, quite the same thrill that comes when he has sent away his first manuscript only to have it accepted by the first publisher to whom he has offered it. When I came home from the library and found a letter from Miss Helen Dean Fish, of the Stokes publishing company, offering to accept my first book manuscript, *Jimmy Flies*, I walked on air and did not sleep at night for a week. No later achievement can be so exciting!"

When Miss Heiderstadt was ten years old she began a history of England, but her interest in it flagged after she had finished a long, highly-colored description of the Picts and the Scots, and the fine chariots of the Romans with knives on the wheels. After that



Dorothy Heiderstadt

she betook herself to the creation of long, fantastic stories in which witches and enchanters and gnomes abounded, and edited a newspaper for a community of dolls on the side. She says she has also written a novel (a real grown-up novel) showing strongly the influence of the poetry of Robinson, the prose of Hugo, and inspired by the dogged perseverance of the Brontës, so that not much of it belongs to her—except the excellent practice. In high school she went in for essay writing and won several small prizes and a medal. In college she wrote essays and poetry and won a few more trophies, but the one she was proudest of was won in a poetry contest judged by Robert Frost who awarded first prize to a poem of hers entitled *Purple Sails*. Since graduating from college she has had a number of poems published by poetry journals. As for the present she is studying in the University of Kansas this year, majoring in English, and for a few hours each day working in the Watson Library which is connected with the University.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 1, 1931

Editorial Forum

ALTHOUGH the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York—to give the full rotundity of its name—had only four birthday candles on the great and the little birthday cakes which were a pleasant feature of its annual dinner at the Hotel Commodore, it drew together over eight hundred for this gastronomic library conference. Mr. Ferguson was made welcome to Brooklyn Borough by the most cordial ovation received by any speaker, and in response to this popularity modestly observed, "You have not heard me speak yet!" The many speakers, limited to five minutes each, inspired fine enthusiasm. The speaking, aside from the autobiographic reminiscences of authors, centered chiefly on the question of salaries and pensions for librarians as deserving of the highest recognition and remuneration as servants of the public in the field of education. It is largely the function of the Staff Associations to reach closer to this goal and their efforts are perhaps attaining more success nowadays than a few years back. As one speaker pithily said, "It would be a better world if those who hold the power in this land had more knowledge and if those who had knowledge held more power." It is part of the business of the library profession to help bring about this useful enlightenment.

SCIENTIFIC LIGHTING is a first need in a library as the application of acoustic principles is for an auditorium and great strides have been made in both fields in recent years. The Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City is a well-nigh miraculous achievement in acoustic effectiveness developed in the pre-scientific era, while the Hill Auditorium of the University of Michigan is a careful and successful application of modern acoustic methods. The principles of illumination

were known years ago, i.e. that illumination varies in inverse proportion to distance from the source and that absorption by color varies from a minimum in walnut to a maximum in white. But the practical application of best lighting methods is a recent development and the paper printed in this issue will be itself an illuminant to librarians. A curious experiment was the artificial moon which originally lighted the rotunda of the Library of Columbia University where arc lights from different angles played upon a reflecting hemisphere and so diffused a weak moonlight scarcely sufficing the needs of the readers below. An amusing incident occurred when Mr. Carnegie was shown a new ceiling lighting for the auditorium in the Engineering Building which he had given when he called to Mrs. Carnegie, "Come here and see this—and isn't it a pity that we can't afford this extravagance?" Much may be done to improve the lighting facilities of old libraries through expert advice, but much more may be done when the plans of architects and technicians are worked out in harmony from the beginning. A first principle is of course that there should be abundance of light at the height of the reader's book, the light itself so placed that the source does not intrude itself. Nothing is more uncertain than the ordinary sense of illumination, for the unexpert observer is apt to confuse a brilliant source of light with effective illumination—an error to be avoided.

INTERESTING light on the vexed question of whether the use of our public libraries is increased in periods of unemployment comes from Milwaukee where Mr. Dudgeon has asked for an extra appropriation of \$4200 to rebind books which have been read to the rebinding point by the unemployed who have frequented the library in these days of enforced leisure. It is the general impression that circulation is actually increased by the demand from those who have more leisure than they want, provided they are of sufficient cultivation, so that the circulation curve goes up when the business curve is depressed. There is still room for discussion as to whether this is the actual effect as a general phenomenon, and more light on the question is desirable. Unfortunately in times of business depression there is a tendency to cramp by over-economy in budgets, but if the theory be true that is the very time when expenditures should be most liberal as a palliative, if not a remedy, for public distress.

AN INTERESTING experiment in adult education is to be undertaken at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh through a grant from the Buhl Foundation of \$21,000 to cover for three years the employment of a trained educator as Reader Consultant. The idea here seems to be to go outside the regular library staff and import into it a person experienced in dealing with the individual mind to be developed through books rather than in the handling of the books which are to be brought to bear on the reader's mind. It is in a modest way a translation of the principle adopted by the Library of Congress of having outside people brought into the Library to be intermediaries between research students and the materials of research. In some respects it suggests the Emersonian idea of the Professorship of Books and Reading which has never taken much root in our librarians. Rollins College is giving that scheme thorough trial in the person of Prof. Grover who holds the chair of that designation, quite separate from the office of librarian, and gathers his classes about him around the library table for recreational reading. Two of the teachers colleges have similar faculty members, but otherwise the idea does not seem to have been fruitful in actual application. Possibly success at Rollins may open the way to a Professorship of Books and Reading in the browsing rooms of our colleges in connection with which would be literally his chair.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL, which has been effectively supported by librarians throughout the country, has now reached its last stage with promise of favorable report from the Senate Patents Committee, involving, however, amendments which if the bill is passed by the Senate will necessitate conference with the House. The text of these amendments is not available at this writing and a forecast of these in the newspapers was unauthorized. There is almost unanimous desire that the bill should get to the President before the 4th of March, as it was on a similar closing day of Congress that the earlier bills were signed by President Harrison in 1891 and President Roosevelt in 1900, even though this or that feature is not altogether satisfactory. The danger is that, with some likelihood of opposition on the floor, the Senate may not act on the bill before the Seventy-first Congress comes to its end and then much of the work must be done over again, alas!

Library Chat

HYMN OF A REVELER

To The New York City Librarians

By STEPHEN VINCENT BENÉT

I've lost my card a dozen times
And plaintively explained,
I've penciled little ends of rhymes
In books I then obtained.
I've driven busy ladies mad
With idiotic queries
About the site of Old Bagdad
And who won the World's Series.

I've eaten nuts and been reproved
In Central Circulation,
And every branch where I have moved
Has known my devastation.
I've sat on three new magazines
While reading yet another
And showed myself, like Gaston Means,
A reader and a brother.

Yet even with my evil looks,
And even worse demeanor,
(It is not fair to borrow books
While you have scarlatina.
It is not right to scribble "Bosh!"
In love scenes— that is selfish.
It is not just to murmur "Gosh,
What, not one book on shellfish?")

In spite, I say, of all the times
I've tried you with my lightness
I never have exhausted once
Your patience and politeness.
You've given me unsparing help,
With each chimeric plan
When I'd have thought you'd fairly yelp
"Here, guard! Remove this man."

For books you found—and books I lost—
For aid and comfort given
Without reward or end of cost,
Unless it be in Heaven,
For priceless clues that I had missed
For fact unlinked with myth
"I want a book. It's by a man.
I think his name is Smith"

I here express—in platitude,
But platitudes are true—
One reader's heartfelt gratitude
To every one of you.
I've bothered you exceedingly,
I've often caused you pain,
And just as soon as I need help
I'll bother you again.

God bless the Lenox, Astor, Tilden
Foundation, wise and true.
God bless each branch and every building
And all that cleaves thereto,
While, for the guardians of them, may
They mount to golden Zions
After the burden of the day
And, do—God bless the lions!

The March Forecast

A check list of books of general interest whose publication dates fall during the coming month

(Exact date of issue, when known, is given directly after publisher's name)

History, Travel, Biography, Literature

- A. E. (George Russell). VALE AND OTHER POEMS. *Macmillan*. \$1.50
- Bacon, Peggy. ANIMOSITIES. *Harcourt, Brace*. \$3.
- Poems.
- Bradford, Gamaliel. THE QUICK AND THE DEAD. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 4). \$3.50.
Incisive portraits of seven remarkable men.
- Bridge, James Howard. MILLIONAIRES AND GRUB STREET. *Brentano's* (March 16). \$4.
Portraits of celebrities in the fields of literature, philosophy, finance and art in the last half century.
- Buck, Pearl S. THE GOOD EARTH. *John Day* (March 2). \$2.50.
- China.
- Burdett, Osbert. THE TWO CARLYLES. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 18). \$4.
- Celarie, Henriette. BEHIND MOROCCAN WALLS. *Macmillan*. \$6.
Cross sections of the lives of native Moroccan women—slaves, wives, widows and "co-wives."
- Chapman, Maristan. IMPERIAL BROTHER. *Viking* (March 20). \$3.50.
The life of Duc de Morny, Napoleon's half brother, the power behind the throne in the Second Empire.
- Coffin, Robert P. T. THE DUKES OF BUCKINGHAM. *Brentano's* (March 2). \$3.75.
The story of the splendid sinner of seventeenth-century England.
- Crane, John O. THE LITTLE ENTENTE. *Macmillan*. \$2.50.
The little Entente system which was set up to preserve the territorial and other provisions of peace settlement is described.
- Croffut, William A. AN AMERICAN PROCESSION, 1855-1914. *Little, Brown* (March 6). \$3.
A personal chronicle of famous men.
- Deutsch, Hermann B. THE INCREDIBLE YANQUI. *Longmans, Green* (March 4). \$3.50.
True story of Lee Christmas, the Yankee hellion who disrupted Central America.
- Doherty, Edward. THE RAIN GIRL. *Macrae Smith* (March 16). \$2.50.
The tragic story of Jeanne Eagels.
- Dugmore, A. Radclyffe. CORSICA THE BEAUTIFUL. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 18). \$5.
- Finger, Charles J. ADVENTURE UNDER SAPHIRE SKIES. *Morrow* (March 12). \$2.50.
An informal and leisurely exploration into one of the least known yet most interesting parts of America, the great Southwest.
- Foch, Marshall. MEMOIRS. *Doubleday, Doran* (March 6). \$5.
- Forman, H. Buxton, Jr. ed. KEATS'S LETTERS. *Oxford*. 2 vol. \$14.
Revised and enlarged edition. First Buxton Forman edition of the letters was issued in 1883.
- Herford, C. H. WORDSWORTH. *Dutton* (March 3). \$2.
- Howey, Martha. A SHORT GUIDE TO THE ART OF EUROPE. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 18). \$2.50.
A pocket encyclopedia of European art for the sight-seer.
- Hughes, M. V. LONDON AT HOME. *Morrow* (March 12). \$2.50.
Devoted entirely to London.
- IF, OR HISTORY REWRITTEN. *Viking* (March 6). \$3.
Maurois, Ludwig, Chesterton, Churchill, Guedalla, Van Loon, eleven leading biographers in all, speculated on what might have been if Booth had missed Lincoln, etc.
- Kahn, Dr. Morton. DJUKA: THE BUSH NEGROES OF DUTCH GUINA. *Viking*. (March 20). \$3.50.
A picture of a contemporary civilization that is almost completely primitive and unspoiled.
- Lebeson, Anita Libman. JEWISH PIONEERS IN AMERICA. *Brentano's* (March 16). \$4.
Jews who sailed with Columbus, Captain Kidd and other Jewish adventurers, pioneers, and conquistadores from 1492 to 1848.
- McGill, V. J. SCHOPENHAUER: PESSIMIST AND PAGAN. *Brentano's* (March 16). \$4.
First biography of Schopenhauer in English for forty years.
- Miller, Janet. JUNGLES PREFERRED. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 18). \$3.50.
The journal of a woman doctor working in Central Africa.
- Morrison, Theodore. THE SERPENT IN THE CLOUD. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 4). \$2.50.
A narrative poem.
- Mott, Col. T. Bentley, tr. MEMOIRS OF MARSHALL FOCH. *Doubleday, Doran* (March 6). \$5.
- Palmer, Howard and Holway, E. W. D. A PIONEER OF THE CANADIAN ALPS. *Univ. Minnesota* (March 9). \$1.50.
- Phillips, Henry Albert. MEET THE SPANIARDS. *Lippincott* (March 19). \$3.
Modern Spain as seen through the Spanish people.
- Putnam, Samuel. THE SPLENDID SHADOW. *Coward McCann*.
The life of Marguerite of Navarre.

Schneider, Hermann. *WORLD CIVILIZATION. Harcourt, Brace.* 2 vol. \$12.

From prehistoric times to the Middle Ages.

Steffens, Lincoln. *AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Harcourt, Brace.* \$7.50.

Stoddard, Lothrop. *MASTER OF MANHATTAN. Longmans, Green* (March 11). \$3.50.

The life of Richard Croker, leader of Tammany Hall.

Strong, Anna Louise. *THE ROAD TO THE GREY PAMIR. Little, Brown* (March 6). \$3.

A valuable picture of Soviet life in primitive Asia.

Talbot, M. and Rosenberry, L. *THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN. Houghton Mifflin* (March 18). \$3.

Treadwell, Edward F. *THE CATTLE KING. Macmillan.* \$3.50.

Biography of Henry Miller, an immigrant butcher boy from Germany.

Waldron, Malcolm T. *SNOW MAN. Houghton Mifflin* (March 18). \$3.

Adventures of two men who lived a year in the Arctic, supporting themselves with their rifles alone.

Wortham, H. E. *MUSTAPHA KEMAL OF TURKEY. Little, Brown* (March 6). \$2.50.

Biography of that great leader known to the Islamic people as "Ghazi"—"the Victorious."

Miscellaneous

Non-Fiction

Briffault, Robert. *THE MOTHERS. Macmillan.* \$4.

The matriarchal theory of social origins.

Collins, A. Frederick. *EXPERIMENTAL MECHANICS. Appleton* (March 27). \$2.

Colton, Ethan T. *THE X Y Z OF COMMUNISM. Macmillan.* \$3.

Commins, Dorothy Berliner. *MAKING AN ORCHESTRA. Macmillan.* \$1.50.

Presentation of the different families which go to make up the orchestra. Juvenile.

Eurich, Alvin C. Ed. *THE CHANGING EDUCATIONAL WORLD. Univ. Minnesota.* \$3.

Frankfurter, Felix. *MR. JUSTICE HOLMES. Coward McCann.*

Gillin, John L. *TAMING THE CRIMINAL. Macmillan.* \$3.50.

Adventures in Penology.

Hirst, Francis W. *WALL STREET AND LOMBARD STREET. Macmillan.* \$2.

A broad view of the Stock Market disaster from the standpoint of a London observer as well as that of a trained economist.

Jastrow, Joseph. *EFFECTIVE THINKING. Simon & Schuster* (March 26). \$2.50.

The difficulties which confront effective thinking and the possible solution of these difficulties.

Laski, Harold J. *AN HOUR OF POLITICS. Lipincott* (March 5). \$1.

McCully, Andetson. *AMERICAN ALPINES IN THE GARDEN. Macmillan.* \$2.50.

How to transfer alpine to the cultivated garden, how to plant and use them in rock garden, moraine, and water gardens.

McGovern, John T. *YOUR SON AND MINE. Stokes* (March 6). \$2.

Straight talks to fathers and sons.

Mawson, C. O. Sylvester. *ROGET DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS. Putnam* (March 13).

Mott-Smith, Morton. *THIS MECHANICAL WORLD. Appleton* (March 27). \$2.

Northrop, Filmer S. C. *SCIENCE AND FIRST PRINCIPLES. Macmillan.* \$3.

A common consistent conception of man and nature and knowledge.

Orloff, H. Stuart. *PERENNIAL GARDENS. Macmillan.* \$1.25.

Patri, Angelo. *THE QUESTIONING CHILD. Appleton* (March 13). \$2.

Peterson, Houston. *THE MELODY OF CHAOS. Longmans, Green* (March 18). \$2.50.

The terrific change of our present civilization has stimulated an intense restlessness which affects not only the most advanced thinkers but also the man in the street.

Pierce, Frederick. *DREAMS AND PERSONALITY. Appleton* (March 13). \$3.

Pipkin, Charles W. *SOCIAL POLITICS AND MODERN DEMOCRACIES. Macmillan.* \$7.50.

Rourke, Constance. *AMERICAN HUMOR. Harcourt, Brace.* \$3.50.

History of American humor since the Revolution.

Smith, C. Harold. *THE HIGHWAY TO SUCCESS. Appleton* (March 20). \$1.50.

Smith, Dora V. *CLASS SIZE IN HIGH SCHOOL. ENGLISH. Univ. Minnesota* (March 20). \$2.50.

S. T. *A MODERN SEARCH OF TRUTH. Stokes* (March 6). \$2.

Summarizes in simple language the philosophies of different religions or modern cults.

Tawney, R. H. *EQUALITY. Harcourt, Brace.* \$2.

Economic and social aspects of class distinction.

Thomas, Norman. *AMERICA'S WAY OUT. Macmillan.* \$2.50.

A program for democracy.

Verrill, A. Hyatt. *SECRET TREASURE. Appleton* (March 20). \$2.50.

Walsh, Edmund A. *THE LAST STAND. Little, Brown* (March 14). \$3.

An interpretation of the Soviet five-year plan.

Wexberg, Erwin. *THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX. Farrar & Rinehart* (March 5). \$2.50.

Whitehead, Wilbur C. *WHAT WOULD YOU DO WITH THIS HAND? Stokes* (March 26). \$1.50.

A popular treatise on contract bidding and play. Worcester, Elwood and McComb, Samuel. *BODY, MIND AND SPIRIT. Marshall Jones* (March 5). \$2.50.

Fiction And Juveniles

- Bontemps, Arna. *GOD SENDS SUNDAY*. *Harcourt, Brace*. \$2.
Negro fiction.
- Bronson, Wilfred S. *PADDLEWINGS: THE PENGUIN OF GALAPAGOS*. *Macmillan*. \$2.
Juvenile. The story of one penguin the author knew on an island off the west coast of South Africa.
- Burke, Thomas. *A TEA-SHOP IN LIMEHOUSE*. *Little, Brown* (March 6). \$2.
Stories of the Chinese quarter of London.
- Chapin, Eunice. *PICK-UP*. *Brewer & Warren* (March 6). \$2.
- Chevalier, Ragnhild. *WANDERING MONDAY*. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.
And other days in Old Bergen. Juvenile.
- Cole, G. D. H. and Margaret. *THE CORPSE IN THE CONSTABLE'S GARDEN*. *Morrow* (March 12). \$2.
- Ede, H. S. *SAVAGE MESSIAH*. *Knopf* (March 6). \$5.
The story of Henri Gaudier and Sophie Brzeska.
- Farjeon, Eleanor. *LADYBROOK*. *Stokes* (March 5). \$2.
A story of the South Downs, and Sussex men and women of two generations.
- Gibbs, Philip. *THE WINDING LANE*. *Double-day, Doran* (March 20). \$2.50.
A novel of contemporary life.
- Harrison, Henry Sydnor. *THE GOOD HOPE*. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 4). \$2.
By the author of *Queed*.
- Höllriegel, Arnold. *THE FOREST SHIP*. *Viking* (March 6). \$2.50.
The story of the Amazon today and in the days of the Conquistadores.
- MacClure, Victor. *GALANTY GOLD*. *Morrow* (March 12). \$2.
A treasure-hunt in the western highlands of Scotland.
- McEvoy, J. P. *MR. NOODLES*. *Simon & Schuster* (March 5). \$2.
A satirical novel.
- Manhood, H. A. *GAY AGONY*. *Viking* (March 6). \$2.50.
The author of *Nightseed* writes his first novel.
- Mann, Heinrich. *THE LITTLE TOWN*. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 4). \$2.50.
- Mayor, F. M. *THE SQUIRE'S DAUGHTER*. *Coward McCann*.
- Novak, Sonia Ruthele. *STRANGE THOROUGHFARE*. *Macmillan*. \$2.50.
- Prouty, Olive Higgins. *WHITE FAWN*. *Houghton Mifflin* (March 18). \$2.50.
By the author of *Stella Dallas*.
- Purnell, Idella. *LITTLE YUSUF*. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.
The story of a Syrian boy. Juvenile.
- Remarque, Erich Maria. *THE ROAD BACK*. *Little, Brown* (March 14). \$2.50.

The story of a small group of wartime comrades in Germany immediately after the Armistice.

Rowan, Richard Wilmer. *THE PINKERTONS: A DETECTIVE DYNASTY*. *Little, Brown* (March 6). \$3.

Roy, Rene. *THE NIGHT'S CANDLES*. *Macmillan*. \$2.

A young French lieutenant's account of his experiences after he was blinded in the war.

Samuels, Charles. *A RATHER SIMPLE FELLOW*. *Coward McCann*.

Saunders, John Monk. *SINGLE LADY*. *Brewer & Warren* (March 20). \$2.

Stern, Elizabeth Gertrude. *GAMBLER'S WIFE*. *Macmillan*. \$2.50.

Stevenson, Philip. *THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. LUKE'S*. *Longmans, Green* (March 4). \$2.

A study of the adolescent influences which spawn the adult character.

Sublette, Clifford M. *THE GOLDEN CHIMNEY*. *Little, Brown* (March 6). \$2.

Silver mining in Colorado sixty years or more ago.

Verpilleux, Emile. *THE PICTURE BOOK OF ROBINSON CRUSOE*. *Macmillan*. \$2.50.

Juvenile.

Yonge, Charlotte M. *TWO PENNILESS PRINCESSES*. *Macmillan*. \$1.75.

Juvenile.

Pamphlets Free To Librarians

THREE PAMPHLETS, *Little Helps for Expectant Mothers, Starting Your Baby Right, Diet and Care of the Pre-School Child*, compiled by the Better Babies Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion, 250 Park Avenue, New York City, can be secured by librarians without charge by sending name, address and a 2-cent stamp to the Counselor of the Better Babies Bureau at address given above. Simple, practical and friendly suggestions for conserving the health of mothers and children, prepared under the supervision of physicians. One chapter is devoted to the special needs of the expectant mothers who are wage earners.

Information Regarding Rural New England

AN INTERESTING brochure entitled *Tercentenary of New England Agriculture* has recently been published by the Commissioners of Agriculture of the six New England states with the cooperation of many outstanding rural organizations. This is not a commercial undertaking, since no organization nor individual receives compensation, but there have been unavoidable expenses. A nominal charge of 35c. a single copy mailed postpaid is being charged; orders of ten or more books are charged 25c. each, postpaid. Apply to G. C. Sevey, Room 800, Myrick Building, Springfield, Mass.

Book News

Book Club Selections

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

THE GOOD EARTH. By Pearl S. Buck. *John Day.*

The Good Earth is China. In this story the West is a distant and unimportant phenomenon, and Europeans appear only vaguely and then are to be noted for their ugliness and stupidity.

BOOK LEAGUE OF AMERICA

MRS. FISCHER'S WAR. By Henrietta Leslie. *Houghton Mifflin.*

The tragic story of an English woman, married to a German, with an English-born son.

JUNIOR LITERARY GUILD

PADDELEWINGS; THE PENGUIN OF GALAPAGOS (Primary Group). By Wilfred S. Bronson. *Macmillan.*

GAO OF THE IVORY COAST. (Intermediate Group). By Katie Seabrook. *Coward McCann.*

THE GLEAM IN THE NORTH (Older Girls). By D. K. Broster. *Coward McCann.*

PIGEON CITY (Older Boys). By Leon F. Whitney. *McBride.*

LITERARY GUILD

SAVAGE MESSIAH. By H. S. Ede. *Knopf.*

The story of Henri Gaudier and Sophie Brzeska.

RELIGIOUS BOOK CLUB

WHICH WAY RELIGION? By Harry F. Ward. *Macmillan.*

SCIENTIFIC BOOK CLUB

SCIENCE OF LIFE. H. G. Wells and others. *Doubleday, Doran.*

A Series Of Exhibits

A SERIES OF EXHIBITS is being made by the Municipal Reference Library, 2230 Municipal Building. Each one is planned to appeal to one or more of the various City Departments. In November an exhibit was placed in the Library to interest the city employees of the Department of Finance, and of Taxes and Assessments.

Here you could see a display of all the recent proposed plans advanced by various large cities for a Long Term Financial Program. Detroit, Cincinnati, and Schenectady are the cities doing most in this direction. A comparative table of the various state laws

on taxation and methods of collection made an interesting study.

During December the exhibit in the Municipal Reference Library is for the purpose of interesting the Social worker. This refers to the Department of Public Welfare, the Department of Correction, and to the Board of Child Welfare. These case workers are sure to read Jane Addams's new biography—*The Second Twenty Years at Hull House* or Lillian D. Wald's *The House on Henry Street* and get an inspiration therefrom. A display of some of the social workers best bibliographical tools is attracting most attention. The latest suggestions on Unemployment—the great social emergency—are exhibited for comparative purposes.

Each month the Municipal Reference Library is issuing a special invitation to one or more departments in this way to visit the Library and become familiar with its resources gathered together with care for the information of that particular department. Since there are forty and more City Departments with greatly contrasting subjects as the objects of their daily work, the Library is attempting this series of open-houses and exhibits prepared for each to demonstrate to each department the efforts expended on their behalf. The Municipal Reference Library is a special collection on municipal government intended to assist the New York City officials to have all the latest information available on which to base policies of administration. This Library, pleasantly located on the Twenty-second Floor of the Municipal Building, is convenient to all the many departments of the City.

Gutenberg Facsimile Bible Presented

THREE DAYS before the Library of Congress received the Gutenberg Bible, recently purchased from Dr. Otto Vollbehr, the Roanoke, Virginia, Public Library was presented with a facsimile two volume Gutenberg to be placed with their collection of manuscripts and early printed books. Edward L. Stone, who had been presented with the volume by Dr. and Mrs. Vollbehr as a token of appreciation for his interest and service which led to the purchase of the original copy by the congressional appropriation, was the donor of the valuable gift.

In The Library World

Toledo Passes Overdue Ordinance

THE TOLEDO, OHIO, City Council has passed an ordinance imposing a fine of from \$1 to \$25 for failure to return a book to the Toledo Public Library later than thirty days after being notified that the book is due. Persons giving fictitious names or addresses to obtain books may be fined \$25 and sentenced to ten days in jail.

Whitman Volume Given Library

A CHICAGO PAPER for February 12 reports that a first edition of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* has the Chicago Library trustees in a quandary. Willed to the library by the late Louis J. Black, among other books, this volume is valued at \$2,000. The library board has no means of preventing circulation of the book unless some collector should purchase it. The money in return would be converted to purchase other books. Meanwhile the book is in a vault.

County Bill Introduced Again

A BILL providing for state aid equal to the county appropriation for library purposes was introduced in both the Senate and Assembly, Thursday of this week. It has the endorsement of practically every educational and rural organization in New York State as well as the Regents' Joint Legislative Committee.

The purpose of the bill is to improve library facilities in the smaller villages and farm sections cut off from contact with books. Village libraries will profit likewise, it is believed, because the county library will provide a larger stock of books so that the volumes in each library building or deposit station within the county may be changed at frequent intervals. County libraries now in operation are provided with specially constructed book trucks which convey the volumes from the central supply to every part of the county, bringing the books to the people.

County libraries are now in operation in three counties in New York State: Chemung, Tompkins and Monroe counties. In these counties, all the expense is borne by the county. Under the provisions of the new bill, the

state shares half the expense. If there is a large library already in operation in the county, the county may contract with this large library for library service. No county would be required to adopt a county library unless its Board of Supervisors chose to do so, since first action must come from the county and not from the state. The bill carries no state appropriation this year.

The bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator J. Griswold Webb and in the Assembly by Irving F. Rice. Both are Chairmen of Educational Committees.

Both Republicans and Democrats have said that this would be a fine thing for the farmers of the state as well as for the small villages.

The New York Library Association asks all persons interested to write to their assemblymen and senators, urging the passage of the bill.

The Map Of Good Stories

PAUL M. PAINE, librarian of the Syracuse Public Library, has recently completed a new edition of The Map of Good Stories, printed in black and white, size 11½ x 16. The map lists stories of current interest whose scenes are laid in every part of the country. A great many new titles have been added and a key reference to the titles on the map has been printed. The sale of the map is handled for Mr. Paine by F. F. Gates, 602 Euclid Avenue, Syracuse, New York.

Methods to Interest Alumnae

SMITH COLLEGE has three methods for interesting undergraduates and alumnae in continuing their work outside of college. The Directed Reading plan for Alumnae was instituted in the fall of 1924, as part of the service of the Alumnae Association to its members. To each member who requested one list was sent without charge and the same method has been followed each fall with the addition of new lists. There were twelve the first year, in 1925 six were added, and since then about three each year. The lists follow somewhat the corresponding courses in college. Almost immediately interest was expressed in the plan on the part of libraries, and individuals other than alumnae. This interest had not been an

ticipated, but it was finally decided to supply the lists, charging, however, a small fee for them. This was set at 50c if only one list was desired, but if the entire set was asked for the price was reduced to the rate of 25c a list, that is, twelve lists cost \$3. When the lists are sent out in this manner, the request is always made that they be not reprinted or commercialized in any way. No examinations are held on the reading done nor are there any itemized reports. But in the spring a white slip is sent to each recipient of a list, and these are answered and returned to the Alumnae office. It is from the information received in this way that the subjects for the coming year are often suggested.

The demand for the lists continues in a sufficiently satisfactory degree to warrant the continuance of the plan. Over 1,000 requests are received each year, a great many of them coming from alumnae who have had the lists in previous years, showing that the lists are considered of value. In many cases they are desired for study-groups as well as for personal reference. The most popular list ever since it was compiled in 1925 has been No. 13 on Child Psychology. Books on the lists are in the circulating library of one of the local book shops, and may be rented.

"The Smith College List of Summer Readings for College Students" is a pamphlet of 111 pages. The aim, as stated in the preface, is "to supply guidance for the student who wants a general introduction to a subject or a field in which she thus far has had little experience, and also for the more advanced student, who may find items here to supplement her work in various courses." The pamphlet has had a steady sale at 25c a copy since publication, almost entirely to undergraduates. Some of the lists are more fully annotated than others, and a disproportionate amount of space may appear to have been given to some subjects, but the copy as prepared by the departments teaching the subjects was followed.

In 1929 a plan for furnishing graduates with projects on which to work after leaving college was approved by general consent of the faculty. The President spoke in Chapel concerning this and the members of the faculty made the seniors aware both of their willingness to plan a course of study and to confer with them after graduation. As some members of the faculty had made this their practice for many years it is impossible to give any statistics of the graduates who take advantage of this opportunity, but the number of the seniors who plan this work is very encouraging and the administration is satisfied with the interest displayed.

Special Libraries News Notes

IN 1927 Mr. Lewis Armistead, librarian of the Boston Elevated Railway, compiled a comprehensive bibliography, "Reference, List of Literature on Urban Electric Railways. Indexed by Cities." That first list has now been supplemented by another, a more general list which is "Urban and Interurban Electric Railways; a selected reference list of general literature." It may be obtained upon request to Mr. Armistead, Boston Elevated Railway.

"PRESERVING NEWSPAPER FILES" by R. P. Walton in the January *Scientific American*, refers briefly to a process used by Princeton University to preserve World War clippings, and describes fully the practice of the New York Public Library for its more important newspaper files.

CHARLES E. BABCOCK, librarian of the Pan-American Union, has written interestingly of the history, description, and aims of the Columbus Memorial Library for the November number of the *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union.

THE PAN-AMERICAN MAGAZINE announces in its December number that Don Rafael Heliodore Valle, has begun in Mexico City the publication of a new bibliographical bulletin, *Bibliografia Mexicana*, the first number of which appeared recently.

THE FACT was brought out at the meeting of the Special Libraries association in San Francisco that there was no annual list of trade and general directories with any pretensions to completeness. As a result, it was suggested that the Commercial-Technical group take steps to secure the publication of such a list. Under the general heading of "Directories," the *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin* will undertake to supply the lack. Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will cooperate with Mr. Sawyer, chairman of the Publication Committee, in securing information on new editions of these directories. The committee will be composed of members closely in touch with new publications in this field, thereby making available a weekly record of new directory publications under that heading where, before, they were listed only by subject, and in the annual volume of the P.A.I.S. *Bulletin* there will be a check list of publications of this type.

Library Organizations

A. L. A. Executive Board Report

ONE AFTERNOON and one evening session of the Executive Board's two day meeting following the Midwinter Conference were devoted to a general discussion of A. L. A. affairs. The questions with which the discussion started were:

What should the A. L. A. attempt to accomplish within the next ten years?

By what means and through what channels may it expect to reach these goals?

This resulted in the examination of present and proposed activities for purposes of comparison and a selection of activities for relative importance.

Recommendations of the Committee on A. L. A. Activities were given special consideration.

Of the new activities suggested the Board reaffirmed its belief "that the most important immediate project for 1931 is the establishment of a School Library Department at A. L. A. Headquarters."

A specialist at Headquarters on library work with children was again endorsed and the members recorded their belief "that the A. L. A. should make investigations, perhaps experiments, in the field of reading guidance and the supply of books for older boys and girls; such activities to be operated in close cooperation with similar activities in the field of school libraries."

A project for college library advisory service at A. L. A. Headquarters under the supervision of a board to be nominated by the officers of the College and Reference Section was approved.

Cooperative cataloging was selected as the most important item in the field of "Cooperative Bibliography and Cataloging" and one of the most important projects in the general program of the A. L. A. A proposal on this subject received from the Committee on Bibliography was referred to a committee of the Catalog Section (now also an A. L. A. Committee), composed of Messrs. W. W. Bishop, Andrew Keogh and C. C. Williamson, for recommendation.

The recommendation of the Activities Committee on scholarly and bibliographical work¹ and "A Restatement of the A. L. A. Plan for the Promotion of Research Library Service by Cooperative Methods" of the Committee on Bibliography were referred to the College

and Reference Section, the Catalog Section and the Committee on Cataloging and Classification with the hope that recommendations may be received before the next Annual Conference.

Cordial thanks were voted to Dr. E. C. Richardson, Chairman of the Committee on Bibliography, for the "Restatement" referred to above.

The Executive Board considered "that statistical service should be an important item in all future A. L. A. programs; that any comprehensive program of activities must include service to special groups, such as work with the blind, with hospitals, with prisons, with the foreign born, and with museum libraries." It recorded its approval of experimentation in general and specific fields, and its endorsement of some activity in the field of international library relations.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Board of Education for Librarianship should concern itself among other things with studies in the field of selection and aptitude of library school students, especially in connection with the changing needs of the profession. It endorsed the sentiments expressed by Chairman Wilson of the Board², and did not look with favor upon the recommendations of the Committee on A. L. A. Activities³ as to Board appointments.

The importance of the Personnel Service was recognized and is to be given special consideration at the next meeting of the Board.

The Activities Committee's recommendations on Headquarters⁴ were also postponed for later consideration.

The Board endorsed the suggestion of the Activities Committee "that the Board on the Library and Adult Education experiment with more inexpensive reading courses with simpler books," and referred the suggestion to the Board on the Library and Adult Education and to the Editorial Committee for appropriate action.

Members of the Board heartily endorsed the Activities Committee's suggestions concerning the improvement of the Bulletin and the Proceedings⁵ but postponed action pending consideration of the budget.

The present activities of the Committee on Annuities and Pensions and the Committee on

¹ A. L. A. Bulletin, Dec. 1930, p. 660.

² Ibid., Jan. 1931, p. 5-11.

³ Ibid., Dec. 1930, p. 660.

⁴ Ibid., Dec. 1930, p. 659.

⁵ Ibid., page 661.

Salaries for the "betterment of the status of the members of the profession" were commended.

Headquarters office was authorized to conduct the mail referendum on biennial meetings as suggested by the Activities Committee.⁶

The recommendation on funds for committees⁷ was also received with approval but no action was taken pending consideration of the budget.

Preliminary budgets for 1931 were submitted and explained by R. E. Dooley, the Disbursing Officer. The budget for Decimal Classification numbers on L. C. cards, amounting to \$12,259.64, was approved. All other budgets were referred to a special budget committee, consisting of the President, the Treasurer and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. In order to meet the deficit of \$20,000 in the budgets which receive their funds from Carnegie Corporation endowment, Carnegie Corporation annual grant, and Sustaining Membership dues, it was voted that an effort be made to secure two hundred Sustaining and Contributing memberships before April first. The activities affected are A. L. A. Headquarters rent, Library Extension, Adult Education, and Education for Librarianship (including Personnel and Employment Service).

A project for a "Graded Buying List of Books for Children," presented by Dr. Carleton Washburne of Winnetka and approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Library Work with Children and by a sub-committee, was approved by the Board. A grant of \$5,000, which had already been voted by the Carnegie Corporation at the request of Dr. Washburne, was accepted. The Committee on Library Work with Children and its sub-committee were asked to keep in close touch with the study in order that the results may be reported to the members of the library profession with the Committee's comments and interpretations.

The advantages of New Orleans and Memphis for the conference of 1932 were presented by representatives of both cities. Decision was postponed.

A committee to cooperate with the American Society for Horticultural Science was authorized at the request of the President of that Society.

The thanks of the Association were expressed to Angus S. Macdonald of Snead and Company for the contribution of steel stacks for the Headquarters office library, and to other individuals, firms and foundations who have made contributions during the past year.

⁶ Ibid., page 661.

⁷ Ibid., page 662.

New York City United Staff Associations

AT THE FOURTH annual dinner of the United Staff Associations of the Public Libraries of the City of New York at the Hotel Commodore on February 8, over 800 librarians were delighted by a hymn of praise in their honor by Stephen Vincent Benét, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and many other distinguished guest speakers, promised to aid the movement backed by a recently organized Citizen's Committee to get adequate salaries and a pension system for the librarians of New York. Mrs. Roosevelt told the librarians that they were great openers of doors of knowledge for both the young and old; Bruce Bliven of the *New Republic* suggested the possibility of bringing Power and Knowledge together, as so often the man in power possesses not the knowledge and the one with the knowledge lacks the power; Mrs. Anna Moscovitz, famous New York Attorney, told the librarians that thousands do not realize the problems they face and should be educated. To quote her words, "Don't worry whether the men in power possess the knowledge or not. My advice to you is 'Get to know the men in power!'" Other speakers were Mrs. Kathleen Norris; her husband, Charles G. Norris; Senators Thomas I. Sheridan and Martin J. McCue; Milton J. Ferguson, Brooklyn Librarian; and Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, explorer and big game hunter. Miss Grace A. Conway presided. A lovely touch to the evening's entertainment was the March of the Desert; a huge birthday cake crowned with books and having four small candles in honor of the fourth annual dinner for the speakers' table, and smaller birthday cakes for each table.

A Limited Free Distribution

THROUGH THE GENEROSITY of the J. C. Penney Foundation a pamphlet, "Vocational Guidance Through the Library," has just been published by the A. L. A. for limited free distribution. Its purpose is to place in the hands of librarians material which will enable them to help young men and women who come to the library for information about trades and professions. This thirty-two page pamphlet was prepared by Professor Harry D. Kitson, of Teachers' College, Columbia University, in consultation with a committee from the National Vocational Guidance Association. It contains "a description of the steps an individual must take in choosing a vocation; and indicates the specific ways in which the librarian can assist him." Annotated list of books make up a large part of the pamphlet.

Open Round Table

Foreign Book Importation

TREASURY DECREE No. 44179 of August 5, 1930, Section 2 (d) cancels the requirement of consular invoices for certain shipments. The text is as follows:

"Consular invoice will not be required for:

(No. 11) Merchandise over \$100 in value, unconditionally free or subject only to a specific rate of duty not dependent on value when a simple inspection or cursory examination is sufficient to determine the classification of such merchandise provided the commercial or pro forma invoice presented with the entry shall be sworn to as correct and true in every respect and shall set forth all the necessary information for customs and statistical purposes. If because of doubt as to classification at time of entry a bond was required for the production of a consular invoice, the bond may be cancelled if the subsequent report of the appraiser shows that the merchandise is free of duty or that the duty is not dependent on value."

Libraries importing foreign books are affected by this in that they will not have to write back for consular invoices on shipments valued at more than \$100. They should note, however, that clearance remains necessary. If one wishes to avoid the nuisance of clearance, the foreign agent must, as usual, see to it that parcels arriving here upon one vessel shall not exceed \$100 in value, if they are to go direct to the institution without the service of a customs broker.

CARL L. CANNON,
Chairman, A.L.A. Bookbuying Committee.

Carlson Defends Young Librarians

In his article "Handmaidens of the Learned World," appearing in *THE LIBRARY JOURNAL* of January 1, Mr. J. H. Shera states that "it is useless to blink the fact that the outstanding students among the graduates of colleges and universities are not entering the library field." No authority is quoted for this broad statement and one suspects that no definitive study has been made along that line. If the usual criterion for judging college graduates, that of grades, be applied, it is the conviction of this writer that young people going into library work will be found among the outstanding students and that, proportionately, the library profession can point to its share of Phi Beta Kappa and honor students. Mr.

Shera points to the fact that the majority of library school students, when they take up their library careers, do not turn out the research work of their classmates who have gone into the teaching profession. Is this surprising when most of them are busily employed cataloging books, ordering them, circulating them, answering reference questions, etc., on a very full working schedule, with only two weeks or a month for vacations each year? As compared with this, persons in the teaching profession usually have a teaching load adjusted to give them time for research in addition to long vacations admirably suited to devoting full time to research projects. It seems that lack of research on the part of most librarians is more probably due to the kind of work they are doing than to the fact that they are lacking in ability, as Mr. Shera infers. The library profession, to date, has not expected or provided for research on the part of its members. Such studies as are turned out are often achieved in spite of the distracting handicap of a full schedule of routine duties. At that, when one surveys some of the results of research as it is being conducted in some fields today, one feels that it is just as well that it should be so.

WILLIAM H. CARLSON,
Librarian, University of North Dakota

List For Home Library

I NOTE THAT THE A.L.A. has had many requests for "suggestions as to a library in the home." We have had for some time on our list of publication "The Pleasant Art of Getting Your Own Library." The notes were written by Mr. Dana in 1913. A copy of it was issued in 1929 with the list of books brought up-to-date. The cost is 5c, which includes postage.

BEATRICE WINSER,
Librarian, Newark Public Library, N. J.

Richmond Library Architects

The article describing the Richmond Public Library in the issue of February 1 failed to identify the architects. As this inquiry has been made so many times that information is now being supplied. Baskerville and Lambert, of Richmond, Virginia, were the architects. Edward L. Tilton, of New York, was consultant.

School Library News

School Library Unit Founded

ESTABLISHMENT of a new school library system to include classroom, elementary and continuation school libraries throughout Queens was announced with the appointment of Miss Dorothy E. Smith as chief of the division by Owen J. Dever, director of the Queens Borough Public Library. The new system will operate on an appropriation of \$29,500 set aside for the purpose by the Board of Estimate last June. Mr. Dever states that it will also bring about the establishment of a truant school library, a high school reference library and a teachers' library.

High Schools Without Libraries

THERE ARE BETWEEN 15,000 and 20,000 high schools in the United States without library facilities as compared with slightly more than 3,000 in which some type of library service is available. Many high schools are, however, expected to establish or improve library service during 1931 in order to meet the requirements for accredited standing set up by the Southern, North Central, and Northwestern associations of colleges and secondary schools. This action is also being stimulated by grants from educational foundations to aid the development of library service in all types of schools from elementary grades to universities. Recent grants totaling over \$1,000,000 include \$460,000 from the Carnegie Corporation to increase book collections in colleges and universities and \$300,000 for training librarians; \$80,000 from the General Education Board for Training school librarians; and more than half a million dollars from the Julius Rosenwald Fund to aid book service in rural districts. These grants in many cases, have been given with the understanding that they are to be matched locally.

Much interest during 1930 centered in the South where 898 high schools in eleven states faced the necessity of meeting new library standards set up by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States. To maintain their standing on the accredited list of the Southern association, these schools only one third of which are listed as having library service at present, must obtain, before 1933, trained librarians and organized book collections to enrich the work of the

classroom and to stimulate independent reading and study. Some 2,500 high schools in these states not now accredited are also striving to meet these standards. Schools in the North and West will also be confronted with the need for extending library service when the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools puts into effect the revised standards now in preparation and the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools adopts the library requirements which are now being formulated.

Store Loans Exhibit Books

DURING TEN of the thirty-five weekly class periods, the Eastern High School library, Baltimore, has used this year as a laboratory by the commercial geography classes. Since the teacher carries on her work by the contract plan, it is not necessary to keep the library closed to other students, who come up from the study hall during these periods just as they are accustomed to come at other times. The library is therefore open to the students every period of every day, a most unusual condition in a school as overcrowded as Eastern. The librarian says:

"Another innovation introduced this year was an exhibit during Book Week of fifty new books borrowed from one of the department stores. Although our only means of displaying the books was a borrowed book truck, the girls were very much interested in handling them and in talking them over with the librarian. Many of the girls were encouraged to buy the books in which they were most interested; while others were given an impetus to discuss new books and to look over the two or three book reviewing journals displayed on the magazine rack. Our rather meager book collection is being constantly supplemented by cases of books, usually chosen with an eye toward inducing the girls to read for pleasure, borrowed from the public library. Besides the aid these cases give the librarian in finding the "right book for the right child at the right time," the girls are encouraged to use the neighborhood branches of the public library as well as the central building. The chief aim of the librarian at present, assisted by the efforts of the members of the English department, is to encourage the girls to form good reading habits and to read more for pleasure."

Among Librarians

Public Libraries

EDWIN SUE GOREE, formerly librarian of the Santa Fé, New Mexico, Public Library, resigned her position there to become library organizer for the Texas Library and Historical Commission, State Library, January 1, 1931.

MRS. KATE DALLAM GREGORY, Washington '13, has been appointed reference librarian of the Spokane Public Library, Wash.

ANNE VIRGINIA HARNSBERGER, Pratt '23, died suddenly on February 9 at Harrisonburg, Va. Miss Harnsberger was a graduate of Randolph Macon College, class of 1914. She was librarian of the Montclair Normal School for a year after graduation, and then returned home as librarian of the State Teachers' College at Harrisonburg.

FRANCES F. HART, Pratt '21, is now librarian of the Woodruff Memorial Library, La Junta, Colorado.

LOIS M. INGLING, Wisconsin '21, after several years of illness, is on the staff of the Kalamazoo Public Library.

GRACE A. JOHNSON, Wisconsin '22, appointed head of the School Department and supervisor of Children's Department, Public Library, Newark, N. J., began her new duties on February 1. She succeeds Marguerite Kirk, who was recently appointed supervisor of school libraries for the Newark Board of Education. Miss Johnson has been first assistant in Schools Department, Library Association, Portland, Oregon.

SUSAN LANCASTER, for three years librarian of the Barbizon Club Library, is now reference librarian in the Montclair Free Library, New Jersey.

CHARLES W. MASON, formerly with West Virginia University and the University of Buffalo, has been appointed reader's consultant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. This appointment is the result of a grant of \$21,000 made by the Buhl Foundation of Pittsburgh for a three-year experiment in adult education, using an experienced educator as reader's consultant.

MARTHA E. MORSE, Western Reserve '28, has resigned from her position in the Geneseo, Ill., Public Library.

MRS. J. LINDSAY SMITH (Gladys E. Keller) Western Reserve '17, is in the Public Library of Lakewood, Ohio.

College Libraries

RACHEL G. AMUNDSON, Minnesota '30, has joined the staff of the State University of Iowa Library as assistant in the Order Department succeeding Mrs. Elizabeth Foster, who resigned January 10, 1931.

MRS. MARGARET C. KLINGELSMITH, librarian of the Biddle Law Library of the University of Pennsylvania Law School for thirty-two years, died January 19. She was the only woman graduate of the school ever to receive an honorary degree from the university. She was seventy-one years old.

HELENE R. MILLER, Illinois '30, has accepted a temporary appointment as assistant in the Order Department of the State University of Iowa Library, from January 12 through June 30.

MARGARET RAY, who has been in the Order Department of the Toronto Public Library, has accepted the position of assistant to the librarian of Victoria College, University of Toronto, of which she is a distinguished graduate.

ELEANOR M. WITMER, N. Y. P. L. '20, has been appointed Acting Librarian to succeed Charles E. Rush on April 1, 1931.

Special Libraries

CATHERINE DESCHAMPS, Wisconsin '29, recently accepted a position in the Order Department of the Liberty Montana Mines Co., Mammoth, Montana.

RUTH WELLMAN, who has been head of the Extension Division of the New York Public Library, has become librarian of the New School for Social Research at its new quarters, 66 W. 12th St., New York City.

FRANCES SEDGWICK WIGGIN, Pratt '04, died on February 4 at Shelborn, Mass. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1882. She taught eight years and then had eight years library experience as cataloger and librarian at Colorado College before attending Pratt. Miss Wiggins was an instructor at the Simmons Library School, later an organizer on the Massachusetts Commission, and for several years after her retirement from active library work, she was connected with the Gaylord Correspondence School as teacher of cataloging.

Opportunities For Librarians

Wanted—Assistant music librarian, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Salary at start \$1800. College degree, year of library training or equivalent, at least year of experience, working knowledge German and French, typewriting. Knowledge of musical fundamentals, preferably some college courses in music history and theory. Position open at once. Apply direct to secretary of Music Department, giving qualifications and references.

University and library school graduate with eight years' experience in college and public libraries desires library position for the summer months. Experience includes some temporary positions in special lines. Cataloging or circulation departments preferred. R10.

Trained librarian, seven years' experience, wants position as assistant in city or college library or as librarian of a small library. Prefer Pacific Northwest. R11.

Position in business or public library wanted by experienced high school librarian with B. S., library training, and some public library experience. R12.

Librarian desires position, preferably in college or public library in the East. Three years of college, one semester of library school. Stenographer, filing, secretarial, and library experience. R13.

Librarian with B.A., Ph.D. (history), securing B.L.S. in May from McGill University Library School. Business and journalistic experience. Four years on staff of Canadian archives. Desires position for June 1. Best references. Married. 37 years. Reply: George Shortt, 2287 Old Orchard Ave., Montreal, Canada.

Library position wanted by college graduate with three years' experience in a children's department. P17.

Library school graduate, with experience in both adult and juvenile departments of public library, desires position. P18.

Position as library assistant wanted. A.B. degree and library training. Three years' experience. P19.

Position wanted as assistant in a library. Normal school and library training and two years' experience. P20.

Free To Public Libraries

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The Calendar Of Events

March 6-7—Massachusetts Library Club, winter meeting at Springfield, Mass.

March 13-14—Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, joint annual meeting at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

March 18-19—Florida State Library Association, annual meeting at the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

April 6-7—Ontario Library Association, annual meeting in the Public Reference Library of Toronto.

April 11—California School Librarians' Association, annual meeting at the Del Monte Hotel, Del Monte, California.

April 13-15—California Library Association, annual meeting at the Del Monte Hotel, Del Monte, California.

April 23-25—Georgia Library Association, biennial meeting will be held at Valdosta, Ga.

April 30-May 1—Louisiana Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Charles, Louisiana.

May 18-21—American Association for Adult Education, annual meeting at New School for Social Research, New York City.

May 29—Eastern Oregon Library Association, annual meeting in La Grande, Oregon.

June 10-12—Special Libraries Association, annual meeting at Cleveland, Ohio.

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

June 22-27—National Association of State Librarians, annual meeting in New Haven, Conn., at the same time as the A.L.A.

September 9-11—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Hanover, New Hampshire.

September 28—Ohio Library Association, annual meeting at Marietta, Ohio.

October 14-15—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Omaha, Nebraska.

October 21-23—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita, Kansas.

October 21-23—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Père Marquette in Peoria, Ill.

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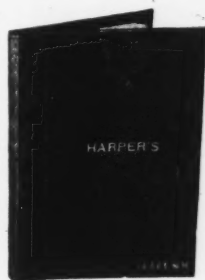
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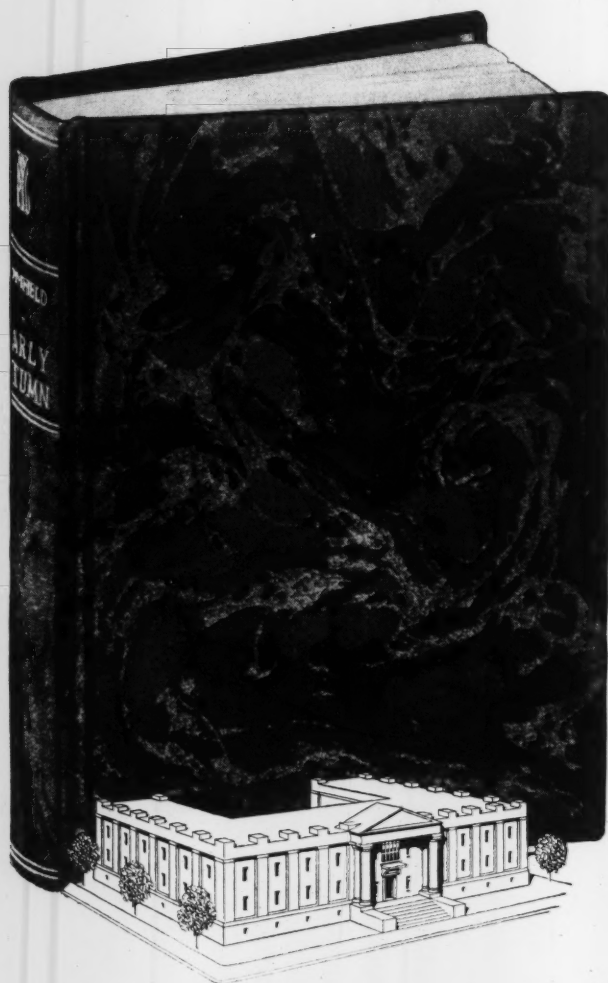
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